

Inflation up to 19.8% and certain to go higher

Inflation has risen to 19.8 per cent and seems to reach 21 per cent in the early summer the predicted fall. Price increases are big pay increases, which themselves are in increasing influence on inflation. Apart from raw materials and fuel.

Heavy increases in industry's costs

Blake
Editor
Inflation rate jumped
month to an annual
8 per cent and there
prospect of much
the underlying rate
ises for the rest of

all Price Index rose
cent in March to
52.2. It now seems
inflation will reach
n during the early
re coming down to
r cent as the effects
ar's VAT increase
r way out of the

st figures contain a
ing for the Govern-
t the likely pace of
ases in the months
efore the Budget,
hed up taxes on
eco and petrol, the
rate of inflation
to creep steadily
hen measured over
months. The Budget
ll give a further in-
1.1 per cent to the
pril, thus certainly
well over the 20 per

reases were spread
gh the economy in
t were particularly
ood, tobacco and
here were also in-
reases in bus fares.
ll figures are expec-
t a further increase
st of tobacco and
ink because of the
le at the same time
ary increases in the
most other goods.
ase in prices is run-
ny in line with pay
ad pay is beginning
own baleful effect
lation rate. Prices
at around 10 per
t at this time last
going up to around
t after Sir Geoffrey
t Budget.
en wages have shown
s of accelerating in
e Government's tight
policy and a growing

Thatcher says things will be better in August

Thatcher gave warning
that inflation would
higher next month—
ted that things would
during the summer.
r a few hours after
ation of figures show
annual inflation rate
per cent last month,
e Minister forecast
Retail Price Index
up again next month.
not, I am afraid, he
with the food work-
fork-lift truck factory
stoke, Hampshire,
med rising oil prices,
if some imported raw
and big wage in-
re high inflation, and
out that next month

liquidity squeeze for industry. It
is estimated that average earnings
are rising at about 20 per cent
a year.

That has increased industry's
costs heavily. In addition, com-
panies have had to pay more
for their raw materials and fuel,
with increased oil prices con-
tributing about two-thirds of the
28 per cent increase recorded
in industry's spending. There
are at least some signs that this
cost pressure may be easing.

But the increase in wages
continues at a high and
apparently accelerating pace,
which may call into question
the Government's prediction
that the inflation rate will fall
to 16 per cent by the end of
the year. Many economic fore-
casters say that the inflation
rate could be as high as 18 per
cent even by the year end.

There is even greater un-
certainty about how quickly the
inflation rate will come down
in 1981. The Government ex-
pects it to be down to around
14 per cent by the second
quarter of next year.

There are grave doubts about
how quickly wages will re-
act to rising unemployment. The
Government hopes that the next
pay round will see a sharp drop
in the average level of settle-
ments, though its opposition to
the idea of a formal incomes
policy is unlikely to specify a target for the pay
round which begins in July.

Government ministers have
given a warning that unless in-
flation comes down through the
acceptance of smaller pay rises
there will be a big jump in un-
employment as rising inflation
conflicts with the Government's
tight monetary policy.

The current monetary guide-
lines are designed to be con-
sistent with an inflation rate far
below the current level.
To get wages down while in-
flation is still high and rising
is difficult; but to get inflation
down while wages are still soar-
ing is virtually impossible.
Ministers are likely to devote
many speeches to seeking to
break this spiral over the com-
ing months.

Budget price increases and
rates rises would work their
way into the index.

Urging local authorities to
keep rates down as low as pos-
sible, and adding that Conser-
vative-controlled councils have
a better record than Labour
ones, she promised: "We will
see a turn-around about August".

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher had
faced a demonstration by about
200 people when she arrived
at the Lansing factory. About
100 employees walked out in
protest over the visit.

But inside the factory em-
ployees shook her hand and
some wore "trade unionists for
a Tory victory" rosettes.

Grenades kill two in Salisbury suburbs

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, April 18
His task completed, Lord
Soames, accompanied by his
wife and members of his
administration, left here this
evening at the end of his four-
month governorship during
which war-torn Rhodesia was
transformed into Zimbabwe.

He looked emotional as he
paid his final farewells at the
airport to Mr Robert Mugabe,
the nation's new Prime Min-
ister. After experiencing initial
mutual enmity and mistrust, the
British Conservative and the
Zimbabwean Marxist had devel-
oped a sense of respect and
even liking for one another.

Lord Soames' departure fol-
lowed some hours after that of
the Prince of Wales who pre-
sided over last night's inde-
pendence ceremony.

The Prince, whose good-
humoured informality was
widely appreciated by Zim-
babweans, smiled broadly when
a goat, the regimental mascot
of the guard of honour pro-
vided by the Rhodesian African
Rifles, knelt before him on
the tarmac at Salisbury airport.

While heads of foreign dele-
gations were preparing to leave
Salisbury, police were follow-
ing up a number of violent in-
cidents which had taken place
otherwise generally peaceful
independence day celebrations.
Early this morning a series of
grenades exploded in two of
Salisbury's black suburbs killing
two people and injuring 33.

The grenades were thrown at
a crowd of celebrating Africans
in Mabuku township east of
the capital. A third grenade
was thrown at the police when
they arrived to investigate the
incident. A fourth grenade was
thrown in Salisbury during a
short while later when a crowd
of people started attacking
another township resident.

Earlier three people were in-
jured when a grenade was
thrown at a group of people
who were celebrating indepen-
dence in Mufumbi township
west of Salisbury.

This morning 234 remand
prisoners organized a specta-
cular breakout from Salisbury
central prison when they over-



The Prince of Wales speaks to a soldier of the Rhodesian African Rifles before leaving independent Zimbabwe.

powered warders who were
opening their cells. The men
broke their way through the
prison gates and the perimeter
fence and then started march-
ing as a group towards the city
centre. Almost all of them were
quickly recaptured by police
and prison staff who, according
to a spokesman, deliberately
did not use force so as not to
mar the independence celebra-
tions.

Meanwhile, scores of coun-
tries today announced the
establishment of diplomatic
relations with Zimbabwe. They
included the United States,

China and the Soviet Union.
Britain announced that Mr
Robin Byatt is to be the first
British High Commissioner to
Zimbabwe. Mr Byatt was briefly
stationed in Salisbury during
the Lancaster House talks but
left when Lord Soames took
over as Governor.

The United States formally
opened its new embassy in
Salisbury today and at the same
time concluded an agreement
with the new Government for
a grant of \$2m (£900,000) to-
wards the cost of rebuilding
clinics destroyed during the war.

Record-breaking train derailed at 100 mph

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

British Rail's record-breaking
Advanced Passenger Train
jumped the track at 100 mph
on trials near Carnforth, Lancashire, yesterday. Senior railway
officials were on board, includ-
ing Mr Ian Campbell, the vice-
chairman.

The train remained upright
and no one was injured but the
track was damaged. That caused
single-line running and delays
to the London-Glasgow service.
The train, which established
a British speed record of 160
mph last year, is one of three
prototype diesels to enter pas-
senger service between London
and Glasgow in June and British
Rail said last night that in-
vestigations into the cause of the
incident would determine if
the launching would be de-
layed.

It was not known if the
cause was defective track or
a fault in the undercarriage,
which contains many advanced
features including a tilting
mechanism for high-speed
cornering.

The train has been under
development since 1967, and
the three prototypes have
clocked up 140,000 miles in the
past year alone without any
incident of this kind.

If the cause was defective
track, the June launching
should proceed as planned,
British Rail said last night. If
a defect in the train was to
blame redesign would be ne-
cessary causing a delayed entry
into service.

So far £25m has been spent
on development, and British
Rail has been planning to see
government authorization for 60
more sets at about £2m each
to take over the entire service
between London, Birmingham,
Manchester, Liverpool, and
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Paris hint of US contact with Tehran

From Ian Murray
Paris, April 18

Mr Sadeq Oubzadeh, the
Iranian Foreign Minister, ar-
rived in Paris this afternoon
amid more rumours that he has
come to make contact with
American authorities. The inter-
mediary is said to be Señor
Hector Villalon, an Argentinian
businessman.

The three-day visit is being
described as private but the
rumours of a possible contact
with the Americans have grown
because of the refusal by the
Iranian Embassy here to make
any comment on Mr Oubzadeh's
plans or movements.

Mr Oubzadeh knows Paris
well, having lived here in exile
for several years before return-
ing to Iran in February last
year, with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Earlier this week Señor
Villalon said he knew about
several verbal messages passing
between the Iranian and Ameri-
can Governments. His Paris flat
was said to have been the meet-
ing place in February for Mr
Hamilton Jordan, the White
House chief of staff, and Mr
Oubzadeh who was then on an
official visit to France.

This meeting has always been
officially denied but Señor
Villalon, a former associate of
President Perón, made it plain
this week that permanent
contact between Iran and America
had never broken down.

He said that a "mission of
good will" had been formed to
Continued on page 5, col 7

Two Irish soldiers of UN peace force murdered in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, April 18

The future of the 650-strong
Irish battalion of Unifil, the
United Nations peace force in
Lebanon, has been thrown into
question by the murder today
of two unarmed Irish soldiers.

The murders came after the
death earlier this week of
Private Stephen Griffin, aged
21, an Irish soldier from Co Gal-
way, who died in an Israeli
hospital after being shot
through the head by Christian
militia gunmen, who attacked
his squad near the disputed vil-
lage of al-Tiri.

There is some doubt about
who is responsible for the latest
murders. Sources in south Leba-
non say, the Irish soldiers were
killed by a local family in re-
venge for an incident last Satur-
day in which a UN soldier was
injured in Unifil territory.

That territory, however, is be-
ing claimed by Major Saad
Haddad, the renegade Lebanese
officer, who commands the
Christian militia forces with
open Israeli help.

The territory stretches for 60
miles along the top of Israel's
northern border. In last week's
incident, a UN soldier, two vil-
lagers and a militiaman were
killed.

Yesterday UN intelligence
sources reported that Major
Haddad's militia had issued a
bizarre threat to the villagers of
al-Tiri either to produce the
bodies of two dead Irish soldiers
by midnight tonight, or incur a
forfeit in Lebanese currency,
equal to \$5,000.

We can only assume that the
barbaric threat has been put
into practice, a UN official
said tonight. "These men were
totally unarmed and were
simply trying to perform a diffi-
cult peace-keeping role in one

of the most violent areas of the
Middle East."

Today's incident is one of the
most vicious to have taken
place in south Lebanon since
Unifil was sent to restore law
and order in the troubled re-
gion in summer 1978, soon after
the withdrawal of the Israeli
invasion force.

Senior UN sources say that
the murdered Irish soldiers
were part of a squad of three
Irishmen who were driving a
convoy of two UN observers
and two journalists from the
Associated Press to relieve an
isolated UN observer outpost.
The convoy was ambushed by
a group of about eight.

The UN in Jerusalem said
tonight: "One of the Irish
soldiers was badly wounded
when he was shot in the stom-
ach and the leg in the
ambush. Reuter named him as
John O'Mahony, aged 27.

The killings follow two weeks
of fierce gun and artillery ex-
changes between militias and
UN troops, with the Irish
soldiers most heavily involved.
It comes only two days after
Major Haddad announced that
he would use force to expel the
Irish battalion from south
Lebanon.

In a pointed communique
issued late tonight, Unifil said
it had been informed by the
Israeli defence forces and
Major Haddad's militia that
two Irish soldiers had been
murdered.

Today's killings are certain to
raise serious international diplo-
matic questions about the
status of Major Haddad's
3,000-strong militia force, and
the close connections which it
has with the Israeli Army. It is
well known that the Israelis
provide the militia with arms,
finance, uniforms and regular
strategic advice.

Mr Begin pledges to maintain hard line

From Our Own Correspondent
Tel Aviv, April 18

Pessimism about the pros-
pects for next week's new
round of simplified talks on
Palestinian autonomy increased
today when Mr Menachem
Begin, the Israeli Prime Minis-
ter, outlined in impassioned
detail the key issues on which
his Government would never
give way.

Arriving at Tel Aviv airport
from Washington, Mr Begin
spoke for nearly an hour, in
Hebrew and then in English,
about the uncompromising
paper which Israel had pre-
sented to President Carter out-
lining its final position on the
aspects of Palestinian autonomy
still disputed with Egypt.

In contrast with recent talk of
progress by American officials,
the Israeli stand indicated that
during the Washington meeting
there had been no advance on
any of its final position on the
aspects of Palestinian autonomy
still disputed with Egypt.

Mr Begin said that the
"greatest achievement" of his
visit had been the unifying of
American Jews behind his stand
on three main topics: refusal to
allow the autonomy council more
than administrative powers,
and refusal to give up overall
Israeli security control in the
projected autonomous area.

Leaving an impression that
there was little room for dis-
cussion in the marathon au-
tonomy talks—due to start next
week and to reach agreement
by May 26—Mr Begin stated
that it was an "absolute con-
dition" that Israeli responsi-
bility for security in the West
Bank and the Gaza Strip be
accepted by Egypt.

He refused to discuss Israel's
latest political turmoil, caused
by the call of Mr Ezer Weiz-
man, the Defence Minister, for
early elections.

During a two-hour talk with
Mr Carter on Jerusalem, Mr
Begin ruled out an American
suggestion that the 100,000
Arabs from East Jerusalem be
allowed a vote for the autonomy
council, and a demand by Presi-
dent Sadat of Egypt that Arab
sovereignty should be reasserted
in the annexed territory.

"We made clear our stand:
Jerusalem is the capital of
Israel, a city united and indivi-
sible," Mr Begin said.

The Prime Minister also
ruled out two other Egyptian
demands—that the proposed
autonomy council should have
judicial and executive powers,
and that there should be discus-
sion of security in advance of a
concession by Egypt that Israel
should have complete overall control
of security in the area.

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by the call of Mr Ezer Weiz-
man, the Defence Minister, for
early elections.

Lebanon raid, page 5

No reprieve for five BBC orchestras

By Kenneth Gosling

The governors of the BBC
have endorsed with only a few
modifications the management's
package of economies aimed at
saving £130m over the next two
years at the expense of 1,500
jobs.

A statement yesterday after
their meeting on Thursday
showed that there is to be no
reprieve for the five orchestras,
including the BBC Scottish
Symphony; but there will be a
small cut in the number of
English regional television and
in the news and current affairs
budget. The governors are to
review cuts in the educational
budget proposed for Scotland
and Ireland, plans to replace in-
adequate and obsolete
studios that had originally been
cut have been restored.

"Painful cuts still remain,
however, and we repeat our
readiness to reconsider them if
significant offers of financial
help are forthcoming, for ex-
ample for the support of cer-
tain orchestras," the statement
added.

That is clearly a reference
to the considerable public out-
cry over the decision to dis-
band the Scottish Symphony.
Negotiations on the implica-
tions of the economies for jobs,
which involve a degree of re-
dundancy, have begun with the
unions.

The decisions we have
taken," the governors say,
"will save money where we be-
lieve it will cause the minimum
impact on our audience."

We shall, therefore, main-
tain our network television and
radio services which are the
backbone of our operations,
but we reaffirm our commit-
ment to such specific areas of
distinctive public service broad-
casting as music, education and
regional programmes.

Savings of £17m still have
to be found after dropping
capital projects and making
planned cuts.

Full report, page 4

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Setback for liver cure

ssa Trevisan

April 18
has been yet another
setback in the eight-
year struggle for Presi-
dent Ronald Reagan's
as the damage to the
liver two days ago in-
creased the intestinal
aging, which was stop-
ping up, required.
s report gives a de-
tailed account of the
situation took a turn
worse.

Year-old President has
very ill for almost three
months and two months ago
the opinion was that his
liver had reached the point of
irreversible damage.

Over the past few
days, he has been uncon-
scious, if not, most of the
time.

Days ago, the doctors
said that his liver was
and that he was also
suffering from jaundice.

In the past few weeks Presi-
dent Reagan has been kept alive
by a series of life-supporting
machines as his kidneys failed
and his temperature rose to
dangerous levels. His heart is
robust, but it is being strained
by the increasing liver prob-
lems and a feature of
his condition is the serious.

BL will know on Tuesday

BL will not know until Tuesday whether
18,000 strikers will obey the Transport
and General Workers' Union recom-
mendation to accept the company's pay and
conditions offer and resume normal working.
Shop stewards will meet at West Brom-
wich on Monday and later report to mass
meetings of strikers. There are fears that
some militant plants will stay out for a
few days longer.

Spanish tourism fall

Spain is expecting the number of tourists
to drop again this year after the record
number of almost 40 million visitors in
1978. Hotel prices are expected to in-
crease by up to 12 per cent this summer
but will be the same off-peak.

Teachers get full rise

Teachers and lecturers in England and
Wales are to be given the full 17 to 25
per cent pay rises recommended by the
Clegg commission. The increases will add
an extra £536m to the salary bill Page 3

Mr Reagan's full day

Mr Ronald Reagan flew into Philadelphia
for the Pennsylvania primary campaign,
made a speech at lunch, went to the
market, answered questions for an hour,
gave two television interviews, spoke
again at dinner and then flew off to North
Dakota.



Return to Sardinia: Mrs Daphne Schild
goes with police to the village where she
and her daughter Annabel were held
hostage by kidnappers during their long
captivity.

Police close in: Armed detectives hunting
killers of Libyan journalist in London raid
house near Reading and detain man.

Delhi: The man charged with attempting
to murder Mrs Gandhi is strangled.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages
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HOME NEWS

Strikers at BL will decide by Tuesday whether to accept terms laid down by company

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial
Correspondent

BL management will have to wait until Tuesday to learn whether 18,000 striking workers obey the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) recommendation to accept the company's pay and conditions package and resume normal working.

Senior shop stewards from many of the plants involved have been called to the union's Midlands headquarters at West Bromwich on Monday morning to hear the terms of the settlement explained by Mr Brian Mackers regional secretary.

The stewards in turn are expected to report to mass meetings later in the day or before work on Tuesday morning.

The picture yesterday was one of total confusion, with a few hundred workers drifting back, some pickets removed, but most strikers insisting that they would do nothing until they received formal notice from the union that it had withdrawn official backing for the dispute.

There are fears that some of the more militant plants will stay out, if only for a few days longer, to demonstrate their disgust at what some shop stewards have described as a "sell-out" by Mr Mostyn (Mose) Evans, general secretary of the TGWU.

Company sources pointed out last night, however, that under the terms of the settle-

ment the company could reinstate its threat to dismiss strikers if they do not report for work on Wednesday. The actual wording is: "Subject to such resumption of normal working, the company undertakes not to proceed with the action announced on April 16."

If groups of workers choose not to resume normal working it is understood that the company considers itself free to proceed with dismissals.

The strongest opposition yesterday came from shop stewards at Land Rover, Solihull, and Jaguar, Coventry, who were among the first to strike.

Jaguar could prove to be the most difficult to settle. The issue there is complicated by a local matter deeply resented by about a third of the workforce. Jaguar assembly line workers have traditionally been among the highest paid in the industry because, it was asserted, they had to possess more skill than their opposite numbers assembling less costly and less complicated cars.

The new pay deal, based on five grades, demotes them from grade 5 to grade 3 to bring them into line with all other BL assembly workers.

Sir Michael Edwards's gamble in threatening to dismiss the strikers is now seen in a different light by industrial relations experts at other companies. On Wednesday some of them predicted that he had "gone too far this time".

Last night they admitted that without the dismissal ultimatum BL's negotiators would have gone empty-handed into Thursday's meeting with union general secretaries. Its withdrawal enabled them to make a "face-saving" concession to union leaders without compromising the crucial 5 per cent to 10 per cent pay and working conditions package.

The other "concession" the 10-day cooling off period before implementing important changes affecting employees, only formally acknowledges something the company had already indicated in private to union leaders.

Production of the Mini resumed at Longbridge yesterday after the lifting of pickets at a warehouse holding buffer stocks of body panels produced at the strike-bound Castle Bromwich plant.

It is hoped that MG sports cars will resume production at Abingdon on Monday, after the removal of pickets at the Dreads Lane, Birmingham, axle plant.

A mass meeting yesterday of workers on strike at the Swindon body plant voted by a small majority to stay out and to meet again on Tuesday, by which time it was hoped that the transport union's position would be clearer. Yesterday's meeting had been arranged at the request of the company, which was known and the decision to stay out is not significant.

Journalist delegates condemn 'sensational'

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Portsmouth

Delegates representing 32,000 journalists at the union leadership yesterday to take disciplinary action against members who assist in the publication of "sensational claptrap".

A motion passed by the National Union of Journalists' annual delegate meeting in Portsmouth, on Friday, expressed the "strong opinion that all the hysterical reactions put at risk the lives of all NUJ members working in Northern Ireland, and press freedom generally".

The debate revolved around filming last October by a BBC Panorama team of Provisional IRA men who had taken over the village of Carrickmore. After the incident there was widespread criticism of the BBC.

The conference decision condemned the consistent failure of the Board of Governors of the BBC to defend their journalists in the face of political attack. It also accused certain national newspapers and news agencies of "biased and distorted reporting and comment".

The union executive was instructed to take disciplinary action under union rules to ensure "that further action of this sort is firmly dealt with".

Delegates complained of inaccurate and sensational reporting of the incident, which centred on allegations that the Panorama team had staged-managed the IRA action, and which led to the BBC dismissing Mr Roger Bolton, editor of Panorama. He was reinstated after threats of industrial action by NUJ members.

Mr Nicholas Ross, a member of the union's London television

branch, told the conference that, if reporting of such a low standard continues, the union will defend the future of journalism and the union.

The conference also passed motions demanding open access by journalists to prisoners in H block at the Maze prison, and to the representatives of the Provisional IRA and other republican organizations.

The conference passed a resolution urging the enactment of the freedom of information Bill, now before Parliament, as the first step towards achieving legislation in Britain based on freedom of information laws in the United States and Sweden.

In his presidential address to the conference, Mr Jacob Ecclestone urged the union not to adopt a "Robens-like" attitude to the introduction of new technology. "It is not a question of accepting or resisting new technology. The issue we face is who will control the new technology and for whose benefit," Mr Ecclestone said.

He said he increasingly held the view that traditional demarcation lines in newspaper production were no help, because they no longer had a basis in technological reality. He called for a greater sense of urgency in approaches to other printing unions, with a view to mergers or amalgamations.

"I do not underestimate the difficulties for us and for others in trying to bring about mergers. If men and women are to have any hope whatsoever of controlling their working lives in the future, the imaginative leap must be made, the hands must be extended," Mr Ecclestone said.

Many of the Conservative critics of Mr Prior's "softly, softly" approach to union reform will tell him that this concession will make very little difference to the power of the unions, for the simple reason that its activation will depend on the initiative of the officials of the union to which the aggrieved body of workers within a union.

Mr Prior will not reject completely the idea of compelling the unions to hold ballots before strike action, but he will explain that the great difficulties in the way of drafting a new Bill or clauses for inclusion in the present measure, which would cover effectively all the circumstances which might exist in a factory or an industry when a strike is contemplated.

The employers supported Lord Robens's limited amendment on the ground that although it might not be the complete solution, it offered a chance for a negotiated settlement between the unions to exert their influence more effectively.

Ballot offer to unions likely in Bill

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, will reject Conservative backbenchers' demands to make ballots on strike action compulsory for all unions.

Mr Prior said that the Government will introduce a change suggested by the employers' organization, the Confederation of British Industry.

The change has become known as the "Robens amendment" because it was suggested by Lord Robens, a former Labour Minister for Employment and chairman of Johnson Matthey.

It would put a mandatory obligation on all employers to provide facilities for the premises for ballots of union members if the unions concerned ask for them.

The employers' view is that ballots conducted at the workplace would result in more union discipline than the union decision by a show of hands or postal ballot.

When Lord Robens put forward the proposal, he said it might be possible for companies to hire polling booths and ballot boxes from a local authority when ballots were requested.

The CBI endorsed the proposal, but falls far short of the compulsory requirements which many backbenchers want to impose on the unions before they take strike action.

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From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

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Addressing a seminar organized by the Northern Ireland Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights, he stated: "We, the judges, need a basis of principle by which to approach the vital task in the twentieth century of interpreting and applying legislation. If it can be given to us by Parliament, we will be grateful."

Lord Scarman, who carried out the inquiry into the 1969 violence in Ulster, was one of 150 delegates who included leading judges and constitutional experts from Britain and the Irish Republic. He said that the Bill of rights would be a landmark in the history of the United Kingdom, and that it would be a landmark in the history of the British Commonwealth.

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ME NEWS

Teachers to be given
Rises proposed
Clegg commission

Geddes, a Correspondent

The first half of the Clegg award for both teachers and lecturers will be backdated to January 1. The rest will be paid from September 1.

Teachers and employers both emphasized after yesterday's meeting that they had accepted not only the Clegg Commission's salary recommendations, but the entire report, including its comments on teachers' extra-curricular activities and hours of service.

Mr John Horrell, leader of the Burnham management panel, said that the employers' offer to pay the recommended Clegg award in full was based on the understanding that the teacher's job was as described in paragraphs 84 and 85 of the report and not simply the five-hour day claimed by some teachers.

The commission had referred to the average time worked by teachers of 38 hours a week in primary schools and 41 hours in secondary schools (if the total hours worked were spread over a 46 week year), and had also mentioned the "professional obligation" of teachers to undertake a wide range of extra-curricular activities.

Both the teachers and the employers expect that there will be sufficient time at Wednesday's Burnham meeting to start negotiations on the teachers' April 1980 pay claim. The teachers will ask for a 20 per cent increase on top of their post-Clegg salaries. The lecturers are asking for rather more than 20 per cent.

The local authorities have claimed that they do not have enough money left after increases of more than 7 to 8 per cent during the rest of the financial year.

er issue brings uproar
Students' conference

Hodges

Left Alliance and the executive, who opposed support for IRA prisoners; and the ultra left who argued for a human rights campaign about the Armagh women's prison.

A debate on student grants aroused much less controversy and a proposed debate on overseas students' fees did not take place. Northern Ireland was given first priority.

The voting on the Armagh issue was close: 296 in favour, 214 against. Mr Alan Christie, deputy president of the union, said during the debate: "This motion will give credence and support to the Provisionals and everything they stand for."

Government
Olympics
boycott drive
opens

By Our Political Correspondent

It would be "an outrage" for the Union Jack to be paraded around the Olympic arena in Moscow while Soviet dissidents, notably Dr Sakharov, Alexander Ginsberg, Bukovsky, Kuznetsov and Amariik, were being persecuted by the Soviet Government even more vigorously, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, leader of the Commons and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said last night.

Addressing the Chelmsford Conservative Association on the moral case for staying away from the Moscow Olympics, he was setting the pattern for a series of ministerial speeches intended to persuade the British Olympic athletes to boycott the Moscow games.

Mr St John-Stevens said that neither politics nor sport were morally neutral aspects of life, and sporting activities, like political activities, carried profound moral implications.

"It is vital for the Western countries to show that they have the will to uphold and defend their way of life."

In particular, Britain must make her position clear, as she has for centuries been the foremost in the international community to stand up for the integrity and independence of small nations and the rights of individual human beings.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, while in every way as cruel, ruthless and unprincipled as the invasion of Hungary in 1956 and that of Czechoslovakia in 1968, was different in one essential respect, he said.

"Hungary and Czechoslovakia were countries that were almost universally accepted as existing, for the time being, within the Soviet sphere of influence. Afghanistan was a fully independent neutral country. Thus the Soviet invasion marks a dangerous escalation of aggression, and recently we have heard of Soviet forces massing on the borders of Iran."

In 1936 the participation by most of the independent countries of the world at the Berlin Olympics was, without doubt, a big propaganda boost for the Hitler-Nazi regime.

"It greatly disillusioned those opponents of Nazism who were already being persecuted."

Mr St John-Stevens said, "Less than two years after those Olympic Games the Germans were invading Austria and Czechoslovakia. The parallel is too strong to be ignored by those responsible in Britain for taking these decisions."

"Britain's athletes should not go to Moscow."



Mr Peter James, model maker, and Mrs Ann Ritchie, chairman of Bassett-Lowke, with a model Duchess class locomotive that will haul visitors at a reenactment of the 1829 Rainhill trials.

Staff dismissed by union
awarded compensation

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Staff

A claim of unfair dismissal by a former staff at the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers was upheld at the South London Industrial Tribunal yesterday.

The reason for their dismissal, the writing of reports containing criticisms of the union's leadership, was not gross misconduct, but did justify a 30 per cent reduction in compensation, the tribunal ruled.

Mr Alan Hughes, an education administrator, and Mr Trevor Eward, an assistant in the union's research and technical department, were dismissed in February for compiling material hostile to the union's moderate leaders.

It is understood that each has been awarded compensation of about £1,000, although an exact figure has yet to be worked out.

Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the union, told the tribunal that he had discovered articles being typed by a secretary in the head office typing pool. One was entitled *Engineering Claim*. The *Beitrap* and another was a two-page document, part of a longer one, which began: "In future lorry drivers will only be able to picket."

Sir John said there had been concern that articles appearing in trade union publications emanating from branches of the Communist Party, versions of that philosophy, had been based on sources from inside the union's headquarters.

Mr Eward had told him that he had written the document in his own time at the request of Mr Hughes.

Mr Hughes confirmed Mr Eward's explanation and said that he had written the other article, on the engineering claim, for Mr Robert Wright, the union's assistant general secretary.

Sir John said Mr Wright told him the articles were not for publication but for his scrapbook from which he might eventually write a book.

Sir John said that the executive "could not disagree" with his decision that the two employees should be dismissed.

Sir John said that any action on Mr Wright, an elected officer of the union, would be considered after the union's national and rules revisions committee meetings which end in five weeks' time.

Mr Eward told the tribunal that there was no intention to publish the document in order to discredit the democratically elected leadership in the eyes of the membership.

Number of new immigrants
to Britain drops by 4%

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A fall of 4 per cent to 69,650 in the number of Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom last year was reported yesterday in *Control of Immigration Statistics United Kingdom 1979*. The figure in 1978 was 72,350.

Last year's total included 33,100 Commonwealth citizens, of whom 25 per cent were citizens of India, 12 per cent citizens of Bangladesh, 10 per cent Australians and 12 per cent United Kingdom passport holders. Also accepted were 10,950 nationals of Pakistan.

Total acceptances for settlement on arrival for all nationalities in 1979 were 33,350, compared with 34,000 in 1978, a decrease of 2 per cent. The number of foreign nationals (excluding citizens of Pakistan) accepted increased from nearly 3,750 in 1978 to 6,800 in 1979, almost entirely because of 2,900 refugees from South-east Asia.

Fewer were accepted from each of the countries in the India sub-continent, contributing to a total of 14,900 from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1979, 12 per cent lower than in 1978. The number of United Kingdom passport holders fell by a quarter from 4,600 to 3,450.

The 36,300 acceptances for settlement on removal of time limit showed a fall of 5 per cent on the 1978 figure, entirely caused by a 14 per cent decrease in the number of Commonwealth citizens: at 14,750, it was only partly offset by a small increase, to 21,550, in the number of foreign nationals accepted.

Control of Immigration Statistics United Kingdom 1979, Cmd 7875. (Stationery Office, £4.25.)

Lambeth protest: A protest on behalf of black people in Lambeth, south London, to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, says that cuts in the housing improvement programme mean the end of hope of any decent housing for them.

For Lambeth, which contains some of the most deprived people in Britain, the cuts will probably mean the end of any work that is not under contract, according to the Council for Community Relations in Lambeth.

"In terms of the level of provision of council housing in Lambeth, this is nothing short of a disaster", it says in a letter to Mr Heseltine.

The letter says that more than 700 new houses planned for this year were unlikely to be built.

GLC plans
mortgage
rate at 13%
on July 1

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council's mortgage rate will be increased from 11½ to 13 per cent from July 1 if a recommendation to the policy and resources committee is accepted.

It would still be 2 per cent lower than the building society rate. The council said it was obliged to make an increase because of the higher cost of its borrowing and to stay within the minimum interest rate permitted.

Mr Richard Brew, leader of the committee, said yesterday that he regretted the increase.

The 13 per cent rise would add £2.50 a week, after tax relief, to the average £15,000 mortgage. It would apply to all new borrowing and about one-third of the GLC's existing borrowers, the remainder having fixed-rate mortgages.

The last increase was on January 1, when the rate went up by 1 per cent.

Last week the GLC announced that no further applications for home loans could be considered this year because of Government cuts to the housing programme.

House raided in
police hunt for
killers of Libyan

From Our Correspondent Reading

A man leapt from a first-floor window as armed detectives hunting the killers of a Libyan journalist in London last week raided a house in Beaufield Close, Woodley, Reading, yesterday.

Police had kept watch overnight on the house, and moved in at 8.30 am.

The raid was led by Det Chief Supt James Dewhurst, of Thames Valley police, with a search warrant under the Firearms Act. About 40 officers were in the surrounding area at the time.

Police said: "We were acting on information received from Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad. A man wanted for questioning in connection with the death of the Libyan journalist, Mohammad Ramadan, was living at the house."

He said a man was treated at Reading Barile Hospital for leg injuries and was later being questioned by special branch officers.

Visa difficulty: A number of British businessmen have reported difficulties in obtaining visas to travel to Libya. The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday (the Press Association reports).

If you find an advertisement unacceptable, don't turn the page: turn to us.

Billions of advertisements appear every year in our newspapers, magazines, on posters, and in the cinema. All but a small number are legal, honest and truthful. They comply with the British Code of Advertising—a set of rules governing all print and cinema advertising.

To give you an idea of the sort of detail the Code contains, here is one of its clauses:

1.4.1 All descriptions, claims and comparisons which relate to matters of fact should be capable of substantiation.

If you come across one of the few offending advertisements, we, the Advertising Standards Authority, would like to hear about it. It's our job to protect consumers and to keep advertising up to standard. One of our aims is to make sure that consumers know how to complain if they need to.

What is the ASA?

The ASA is an independent body. Although it is financed by the advertising industry (who are, incidentally, as interested as is the consumer in banning unacceptable advertising), it works independently of the industry. It has to be independent to be fair and unbiased about consumers' complaints.

For this reason, the Chairman is independent and so are the majority of council members. For instance, in the last year we have had a consumerist, a Methodist Minister and a Member of the House of Lords on the Council. Under the Council's supervision, a full-time secretariat works to make sure the Code is being adhered to by the advertising industry. And that decisions by the ASA are being enforced.

What happens to an advertiser who breaks the Code?

If we believe the consumer's complaint is valid, we contact the advertiser. He will be instructed to remove the advertisement or amend it accordingly.

Because advertisers know we have teeth, the system works very quickly and effectively.

It also has the blessing of the owners of the vast majority of the country's newspapers, magazines, poster sites and cinemas, who don't hesitate to withdraw an advertisement which contravenes the Code and who would not run an advertisement which we have banned. (By the way, TV and radio advertising are dealt with by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.)

Does the ASA
keep up with changing attitudes in society?

Yes. We carry out consumer research into areas of interest. For instance, at the moment, we are looking into children's reactions to advertisements. Having assessed the research findings, we will amend our Code if we feel it is out-of-date.

Does the ASA
simply react to complaints from the public?

No. We conduct our own monitoring system. We regularly look at specific areas of advertising and check that advertisers are adhering to the Code without being prompted to do so.

So, if you find an advertisement unacceptable, don't turn the page. To help us keep advertising up to standard, turn to us—the Advertising Standards Authority.

If you would like to know more about the way we operate, please write to us at the address, below.

The Advertising Standards Authority.

If an advertisement is wrong, we're here to put it right.

ASA Ltd, Brook House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HN.

HOME NEWS

BBC board approves the £130m package of economies announced by director-general

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC board of governors yesterday largely agreed the £130m cuts drawn up by the board of management and announced to the corporation's 28,000 staff in a letter from Mr Ian Trethowan, the director-general.

While agreeing that five BBC orchestras, including the Scottish Symphony, should be disbanded, the governors have bowed to pressure by agreeing to a smaller television cut. Dismissal among Scottish educationists at the intention to eliminate educational broadcasting in Scotland is allayed by the phrase: "We have agreed to review cuts proposed for the educational budget of BBC Scotland for next year."

And the replacement of inadequate and obsolescent studios in Scotland and Northern Ireland will go ahead. Plans for more BBC-made network television drama and the reduction of imported films and programmes were welcomed by the board. With cuts still to implement, the board would reconsider them if significant offers of financial help were forthcoming. In the meantime, the economies must begin to take effect, involving the loss of 1,500 jobs and a degree of redundancy.

About £90m will be saved by deferring or dropping capital projects and developments. The remaining £40m will be found as follows, but with a further £17m still to be found:

Network television: £12.7m. Loss of 405 posts, greater pro-

ductivity in programme making and servicing areas. Reductions in costs to be achieved, ranging from scenery and costumes to travelling expenses and transport. Economies to pay for more drama production in 1980-81, meeting viewers' wishes for reduced import of United States programmes.

Network radio: £4.1m. Loss of 104 posts and 73 more from disbandment of London Studio Players and Midlands and Northern Radio orchestras; some saving to be used to maintain music contributions from Midlands and North. Reduction of 10 per cent in education programmes.

Local radio: £2m. Loss of 72 posts; economies to help finance new stations in Norfolk and Lincolnshire and, later, in Cambridge, Devon, Cornwall and Northampton.

News: £1.1m. Loss of 25 posts; an essential area, so protection as far as possible. Tokyo presence to be maintained.

Engineering: £3.5m. Loss of 130 posts; reduced budgets in research, design, engineering training and personnel and engineering information.

Personnel and Central Services Group: £2m. Loss of 106 posts; public affairs, £2.3m (98 posts); finance, £300,000 (24 posts).

Northern Ireland: £800,000. Loss of 41 posts, disbandment of Northern Ireland Orchestra; financial contribution to continue broadcasting orchestral music; cuts in television programme budgets, abandonment of planned radio increases.

Scotland: £2,600,000. Loss of 182 posts; disbandment of Scottish Symphony Orchestra, accounting for 69 of the posts, but partly balanced by BBC Scottish music fund to use freelance musicians more; efforts to encourage raising of additional money for orchestral music; programme allowances for schools broadcasting cut, but with possibility of outside contributions.

Wales: £1,800,000. Loss of 62 posts; complication in Government's wish to increase Welsh language broadcasting in 1982, so share of economies required from Wales reduced to preserve a base from which the increase can be made; outside broadcasting to be reduced substantially, radio transmissions to be cut.

English regional television: £2,200,000. Loss of 90 posts; original saving reduced after representations; 20 of 40 feature programmes produced by each station every year that had been cut are restored.

English regional radio: £700,000. Residual regional radio broadcasting to cease, first in East Anglia, later in South-West England; savings to be directed into local radio; existing VHF regional news to end in September, but may be mitigated in some areas.

Network production centres: Savings in Birmingham, £400,000 (35 posts); Bristol, £400,000 (10 posts); and Manchester, £400,000 (10 posts). Trading departments: Set higher targets, aiming to provide further film.

Survey finds roads unaffected by cuts

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

Britain's roads are not deteriorating as a result of successive government cuts in maintenance funds, and in some cases may be improving.

That conclusion is reached by the government-appointed Standing Committee on Highway Maintenance whose first report was published yesterday after four years' research.

It was promptly disputed by road interests, including the British Road Federation, who said "road users would have serious doubts about the findings".

Since the early seventies maintenance on 180,000 miles of English and Welsh roads has declined from £700m to £600m a year in real terms although the network has grown larger.

The opinion of motorists and haulage operators is that there has been a steady decline in maintenance standards, the federation said.

The survey, carried out under an executive team of county surveyors and Ministry of Transport experts, found that although the quality of the road surface was generally good, an examination of 7,700 sections of road annually "does not support the claim that the nation's roads are getting worse".

On the contrary, it says, there are indications of a real reduction in some defect levels.

To that the federation replies that there is a real risk that the unseen, underlying structure of roads has deteriorated, and that funds must be increased to prevent roads going past the point of no return.

Guernsey's governor

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, who takes over on Tuesday as Guernsey's new lieutenant-governor, the first Guernseyman for 600 years to hold the position, arrived in the island yesterday.

A maestro remembers

Although he kept no diaries Arthur Rubinstein, the world's most celebrated pianist, can still, at 83, recall in uncanny detail the dissipated life he led in the 1920s, following in Paris, London, Venice and New York in the twenties.

In that mad decade he cured Stravinsky's impotence, broke the Prince of Wales's piano, introduced Picasso to the night life of the city, drank and lost 100,000 francs in one evening on the tables at Deauville.

Tomorrow *The Sunday Times* publishes a fragment of Arthur Rubinstein's remarkable memories.

WEST EUROPE

Liner trials: The 70,000-ton liner Norway, formerly the France, on trials in the North Sea after undergoing a £45m refit at Bremerhaven, West Germany.

By Michael Baily

Transport Correspondent

The Norway, under the command of Captain Torbjørn Hauge, returns to Bremerhaven today and will be officially handed over next week to Norwegian Caribbean Lines, the new owners.

On April 30 the vessel, which can carry 2,400 passengers, will sail for Oslo, then call at Southampton, New York, Bermuda and Miami where she will be based to operate as a Caribbean cruise ship.

Spain expects to keep tourism lead though numbers may drop

From Harry Debelius, Segovia, April 18

The opening of the Gibraltar border will be of little benefit to the Spanish tourist industry, Señor Ignacio Aguirre, the Secretary of State for Tourism, said yesterday.

The 27,000 Gibraltarians could hardly make an impact on Spain's tourist figures, he added, considering that the annual influx was in the neighbourhood of 40 million.

He also rejected suggestions that the Gibraltar airport might make a significant contribution to tourist arrivals in south-western Spain.

The airport at Gibraltar is the largest type of aircraft, and therefore I doubt that the volume of arrivals would have a significant effect, even if all of the tourists immediately came over to Spain.

Señor Aguirre also reassured foreigners with regard to Spanish legislation on transplants. The law in Spain is that anyone who has not specifically left a written will to the contrary is considered to be willing to have his body, or any part of it, used for transplants. But Señor Aguirre added, "there is a specific provision in the law stating that this does not apply to foreigners".

Cousins' arrest brings Schild suspects to 13

From Our Correspondent, Rome, April 18

The number of people detained in connexion with the Schild kidnapping has risen to 13 with the arrest, made today, of two Sardinian shepherd cousins, both named Antonio Sirca and aged 24 and 22.

Carabinieri said 15-year-old Annabel Schild, who with her mother, has returned to the island in spite of saying they would never do so, was kept alone in a sheep pen outside Saurle near Nuoro for some weeks after the release of her mother in January.

Miss Schild, who was seized with her parents outside their northern Sardinian holiday villa on August 21, was freed last month after 214 days in captivity.

The Carabinieri said Miss Schild recognised the shepherd for three people: a garage employee, a surveyor, and a shepherd.

Schoolboy's fatal fall

Interlaken, April 18.—An English schoolboy aged 12 fell 400ft to his death down a hillside west of here. Robin Julian Simey, from King's Langley, Hertfordshire, was on holiday with a school party at Sausalen on Lake Thun.

French hopes for talks on Martinique unrest

From Ian Murray, Paris, April 18

M. Paul Dijoud, the Minister for the French Overseas Departments and Territories (Dom-Toms), said on television yesterday that he hoped it would soon be possible to open a dialogue with the unions and authorities in Martinique on the problems causing increasing trouble on the island.

Fifty per cent of the islanders responded yesterday to a call for an unlimited general strike. Schools were affected, port installations had to be closed and telecommunications and electricity services suffered.

M. Aime Cesaire, the autonomous mayor and deputy for Fort-de-France in Martinique, declared in the same programme that in his view the French departmental control of Martinique was "at its last gasp" and would have to be replaced soon by a statute of internal autonomy.

Martinique has been the place most affected by the recent series of disturbances in the Dom-Toms. Significantly, the strike call there was much more effective than a similar one in French Guyana, where schools were also badly affected.

The series of troubles in the Dom-Toms—which are constitutionally part of metropolitan France—began in October when the French Government announced that cost-of-living bonuses for civil servants working there would be cut by 15 per cent.

Cardinal Hume to join talks with Orthodox

From Mario Modiano, Athens, April 18

Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, is one of the five cardinals among the 28 prelates and theologians to represent the Roman Catholic Church in the theological dialogue with the Orthodox which begins on May 29, on Patmos, the island of St John the Divine.

The eight Orthodox patriarchs and six autocephalous churches are represented by two delegates each on the mixed commission. The commission will be convened on Patmos only for the solemn opening, and in view of the shortage of accommodation, will then move on to the neighbouring island of Rhodes for deliberations.

This will be the first representative meeting between the two churches since the Council of Ferrara-Florence, which achieved in 1439 a short-lived reconciliation. To the Orthodox this reunion "represented an abominable capitulation to the Pope in the face of the approaching threat of conquest to Constantinople."

The Patmos meeting as it was eventually convened, to be known as the culmination of past efforts which began some 16 years ago with the first meeting between Pope Paul VI and the Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras in Jerusalem in 1964 and later the reciprocal lifting of anathemas.

Metropolitan Meliton, the senior bishop of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, who is the architect of this rapprochement, the dialogue of love as he calls it, said today that the Patmos meeting would give members of the mixed commission a chance to become acquainted with each other. "The meeting," he added, "is in itself a substantial act."

No spectacular results are expected. The delegates would draft the programme for the first phase of the theological dialogue as well as the agenda and agree on the working methods. The first phase is to deal with the sacraments, Metropolitan Meliton said. "We decided to begin with the

Tax on foreign imports vanishes Monday

From Michael Horns, Brussels, April 18

The current 2.1 per cent British food import tax will disappear from Monday. EEC rules because of a fall of the pound, or exchange markets after appreciation.

Understandably by critics he would be darning cheaper food imports, Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, is expected once again for the charter to permit the tax back into play.

A tax on British food imports, a subsidy on food imports into operation, was the pound's fall of the pound, or exchange markets after appreciation.

At one point the 2.1 per cent above in rate, but the tax, narrowed to no more than 1 per cent with the pound's fall, will be abolished.

Mr Walker, who follows EEC ministers in Brussels, is seeking support for a move to lower the tax to 1 per cent, even a 1 per cent tax would force.

The tax is needed, argues, to prevent British prices from being the stronger point in the competition of British food with other EEC markets.

On fears of terrorism based on last year's bomb attacks on beaches by the Basque separatist organisation ETA, he said, "I think that this year there is no danger." He recalled a recent police round-up of Basque separatists who were planning an anti-tourist campaign.

He also rejected allegations of a lack of safety precautions and of health hazards. "Tests show that Spanish beaches are cleaner than those of other countries," he said.

Answering questions about fire precautions, with a specific reference to last year's disastrous hotel fires in Saragossa, he said: "Directives have been issued to measures to be taken to protect against fire in hotels, and these requirements are to be effective by next October 1 at the latest."

Red Brigades key figure escapes police raids

Rome, April 18.—The shadowy leader of the Red Brigades, a terrorist group who planned and directed the assassination of Signor Aldo Moro, the late Prime Minister, is still at large despite the arrest of 46 suspects in recent weeks, investigators said in Rome today.

They said that the confession of a suspected top Red Brigades leader this week and evidence accumulated since Signor Moro's murder two years ago pinpointed a former employee of alone in a sheep pen outside Saurle near Nuoro for some weeks after the release of her mother in January.

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Pacifist bon attack on paratroops

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, April 18

The headquarters of the French Army's 11th Division in Toulouse, aged during the 30 years placed under a pacifist group, called the *Mouvements anti-militaristes*.

According to an spokesman, telephone Agency France-Press, the group, which has a small base and been in the area of Toulouse since the attack on last month of 23 per cent of belonging to a group of anti-militarists who have been recent months.

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Talks unde to form new Belgian Ca

Brussels, April 18

Brussels, April 18.—The Belgian Government has announced that it is in the process of forming a new cabinet.

The new cabinet is expected to be formed by the end of the month. It will consist of 19 members, including 10 from the Christian Democrats and 9 from the Socialists.

The formation of the new cabinet is seen as a significant step towards the resolution of the political crisis in Belgium.

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Mr Reagan displays ability to play a crowd scene

Mr Reagan, 69, was in Philadelphia, April 18, for a television special. He was seen in a shopping, but there is a television camera in the background. He is a candidate in the Pennsylvania primary election, and he is expected to win.

Reagan, who is running for the White House, was seen in a shopping, but there is a television camera in the background. He is a candidate in the Pennsylvania primary election, and he is expected to win.

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Anderson may run for presidency as independent

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Mr Begin defends raid into Lebanon

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Israelis arrest man over diamond robbery

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Mr Njonjo to be Kenya poll candidate

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Liberia ex-minister says coup was justified

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Cuban curb on airlift of refugees

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Tehran move to curb student power after wave of campus takeovers

The Iranian government has announced a new policy regarding student power. It will only allow students to participate in campus activities if they are approved by the government.

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Iran grants visa to US parents

The Iranian government has granted visas to the parents of a missing Iranian student. The student is believed to be in the United States.

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Japanese call to Western nations to close ranks

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Ex-President freed

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Gandhi denial of hard line on US arms for Pakistan

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Eight dissidents jailed in Taiwan over riot

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Soviet toll of 8,000 in Afghanistan US says

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Saturday Review

(Tues 29 Aug 2 am)
Berlin, the city's lights, dwindled behind them, and Peter and Tom drove on through semi-rural, rather boring little communities, where nearly all the café lights were off now. Their direction was north. Eric had decided to stay at home, which was just as well, because Tom couldn't imagine what good he could have done by coming, and if the kidnappers saw a third man in Peter's car, they might suspect a police officer.

"Now—this is the beginning of Lübars," Peter said after some 40 minutes of driving. "Now I go to the correct street and we shall have a look." He sat up straight, as if he had an important job to do. He had drawn a little sketch, which he had shown Tom in Eric's flat, and which now lay above his dashboard.

"I think I have taken an unright road. Verdammt! But it does not matter, as we have plenty of time. It is only 35 minutes past three," Peter took a small torch from the shelf over his dashboard, and focused it on his sketch. "I know what I did. I must turn."

As Peter turned, his headlights illuminated a dark field of cabbages or lettuce in rows, buttoning the earth down with their neat green dots. Tom readjusted the thick suitcase between his feet and knees. The night was pleasantly cool, and there seemed to be no moon.

"Sure—this is the Zebel-Krüger-Damm again, and I should go left up here. They go to bed so early here—get up early too!—Alt-Lübars, yes," Peter made a careful left turn. "Up here to the right should be the village green," Peter said softly in German, "according to my little map at home. Church and so on. And do you see those lights ahead?" His voice took on a rise of tension that Tom had not heard before. "That is the Wall."

Tom saw a fuzzy, whitish-yellow glow ahead, low and long, a bit lower than the road level, the searchlights on the other side of the Wall. The road sloped a little downward. Tom looked around for other cars, another car, but all was black except for a couple of perhaps obligatory street lights in the direction of what Peter had called the village green.

Now Peter's car barely crept. The kidnappers, as far as Tom could see, had not arrived as yet.

"This little road is not for cars, which is why I am going so slowly. Now we should soon see the—Lagerhalle on the left. There, maybe?"

The shed, Tom saw it, a low structure, longer than it was high, and it appeared to be open on the side facing the road. Tom could vaguely see a few structures that might be horse paddocks in a field to the right. Peter stopped by the shed.

"Go ahead. Put the suitcase behind the shed. Then we'll back out," said Peter in German. "I cannot turn here," Peter had dimmed his lights.

"Tom was ready to get out. 'You go ahead and back. I'll stay. I'll make sure back to Berlin, don't worry.'"

"What do you mean, 'stay'?"

"Say, I have a sudden inspiration."

"Do you want to meet that gang?" Peter's hands twisted on the steering wheel. "Fight them? Don't be crazy, Tom!"

Tom said in English, "I know you have a gun. Can I borrow it?"

"Sure, sure, but I can wait for you too—if Peter looked puzzled, pushed the knob of his glove compartment, and took a black gun from under a cloth. "It is loaded. Six shots. Safety here."

Tom took the gun. It was smallish and did not weigh much, but it looked lethal enough. "Thank you," Tom put it in the right side pocket of his jacket, then peered at his watch. Three forty-three.

He saw Peter glance nervously at the clock in the dashboard which was now out of sight.

"Look, Tom. You see that little hill of land over there?" Peter pointed behind them and to the right, toward the village green. "Where the church is, shall wait for you there. With my light out," Peter said, it like a command, as if he had compromised enough by letting Tom take his gun.

"Don't wait. There's even a bus running all night on this Krüger-Damm, you told me," Tom opened the door and took the suitcase out.

"I just mentioned the bus, I didn't mean for you to take it," Peter whispered. "Don't shoot at them! They will only shoot back and kill you!"

Tom closed Peter's door as softly as he could, and headed for the shed.

"This!" Peter whispered through his window. He was heading Tom his small torch.

"Thanks, my friend!" The torch was certainly a help, because the ground was rough. Tom felt he had left Peter bereft—of gun and torch. Tom clicked off the little torch when he was behind the back corner of the shed, and lifted his arm to Peter in a sign of farewell, which Peter could see, his not Peter backed, slowly and steadily, on the dirt road that Peter surely could not see well if at all with his parking lights. Tom saw Peter's car reach Alt-Lübars,

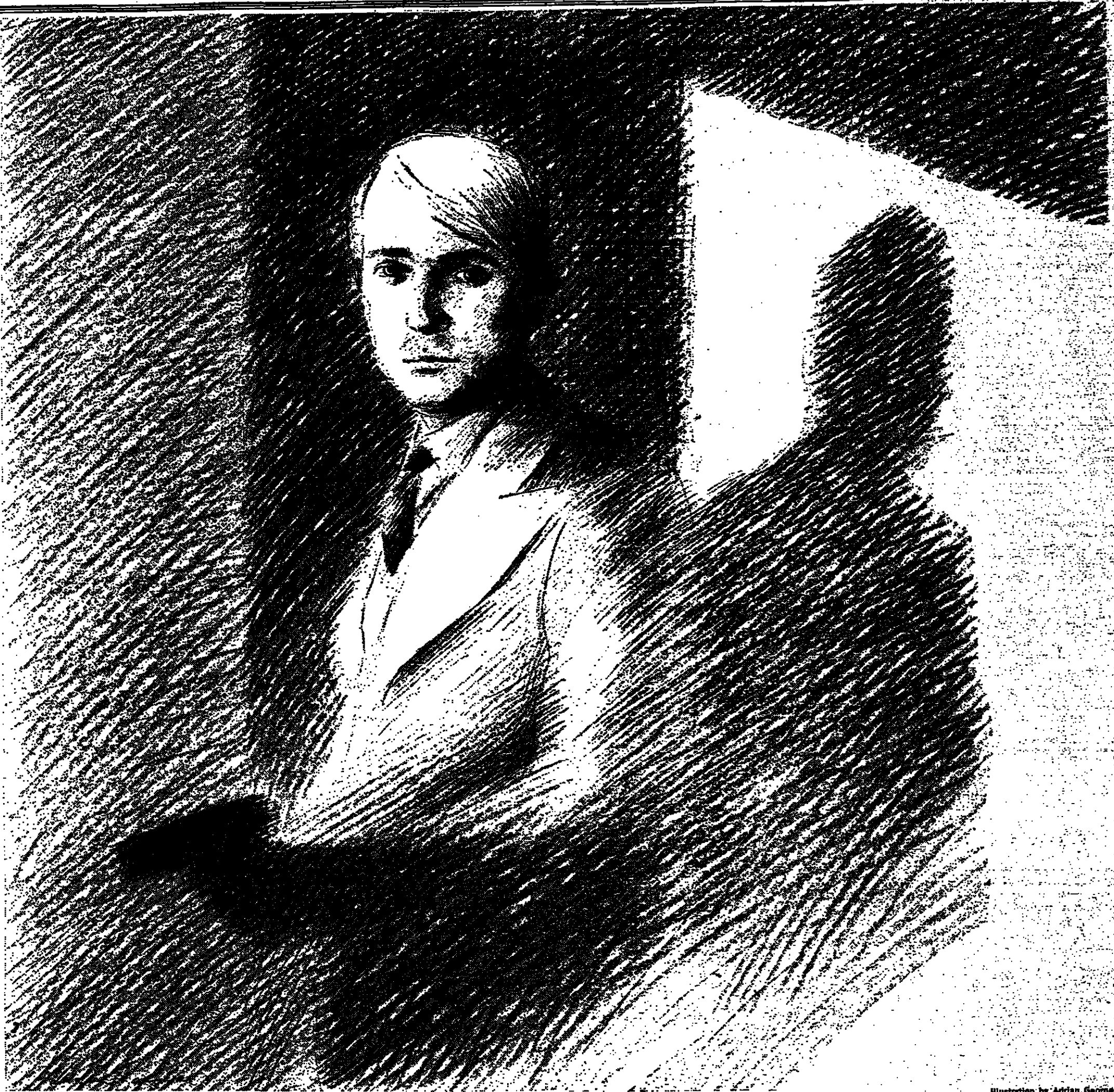


Illustration by Adrian George

Assignment in Berlin

by Patricia Highsmith

then turn slowly to Tom's left, headed for the village green. Peter was going to wait.

Now there was a faint, but very faint sign of dawn coming, though Lübars' sparse street lights remained on. Peter's car was not in sight. Tom heard distant dog barks, and realized with a slight chill that they were the barks of the East German attack dogs beyond the Wall.

The dogs did not sound excited. A breeze blew from the Wall's direction, and perhaps he had heard merely a bit of dog conversation as the animals slid along their wires.

Tom turned his eyes from the eerie glow of the Wall's searchlights, and concentrated on listening.

He listened for the sound of a car motor. Surely the collector of the money would not come via the field behind him?

Tom had set the suitcase against the wooden back of the shed, and he shoved it gently even closer with his foot. He took Peter's gun from his jacket pocket, pushed the safety off, and stuck it back in his pocket. Silence. It was so silent, Tom felt he could have heard the breathing of any person who might be in the shed on the other side of the boards. Tom felt the wooden planks with his fingertips. There were a few chinks in the rough wood.

He had to pee, and it reminded him of Frank in Grunewald, but he went ahead and relieved himself anyway, while he could. And what did he want? Why was he staying here? To get a look at the kidnappers again? In this darkness? To scare them off and save the money? Certainly not. To save Frank? His stay-

ing was not necessarily a help in that direction, maybe just the opposite.

Tom realized that he hated the kidnappers, and that he would relish a blow back at them. He also knew this was illogical, since he would probably be outnumbered. Yet here he was, vulnerable, an easy target for a bullet, and it would be an easy getaway for the kidnappers too, most likely.

Tom straightened up at the sound of a car's motor from the Alt-Lübars direction. Or was it Peter departing? The car purred forward, however. Tom could see its dim parking lights. Very slowly the car entered the unpaved road on which the shed stood, and tumbled on, swaying with the lane's irregularities. The car stopped about 10 yards to Tom's right. The car looked to be dark red, but Tom was not sure. Tom was now pressed against the back of the shed, and peering around the back corner, because the car's lights did not reach the shed.

The left side back door of the car opened, and one figure got out. The car's lights went out switched on a torch. He looked sturdy and not tall, and he walked out with assurance, but slowed when he left the road and stepped onto the field. Then he paused, and waved a hand at his chums in the car, as if to say that all looked well so far.

How many were in the car, Tom wondered? One? Two? Maybe there were two others, since the man had got out of a back seat.

The man approached the shed slowly, torch in his left hand, and his right hand moved to his trousers pocket and pulled out what might

have been a gun. He came on to Tom's right, toward the back of the shed.

Tom picked up the suitcase and gripped its handle, and as the man rounded the corner, Tom swung the suitcase and caught him on the left side of his head with it. The impact made not a loud thud but a solid one, and there was a second bump as the man's head hit the back of the shed. Tom brought the suitcase down once more, aiming at the left side of the man's head as he was falling.

The paleness of the shirt-collar above what might have been a black sweater guided Tom as he brought the butt of Peter's gun down on the man's left temple. Now the man was not stirring, nor had he cried out. The torch beamed to Tom's left on the ground. Tom gripped Peter's gun in a firing position and pointed it upward.

"Got the swine!" Tom yelled hysterically, or maybe, "Gott, das Schwein!" and at the same time he fired two shots into the air.

Tom yelled again, shouted another phrase of nonsense, maybe a curse, and kicked the sheds' back. He realized that his voice had gone shrill, that he was yelling at nothing. Behind the Wall the dogs yelped, excited by the shots.

The click of a car's door closing startled Tom as if he had been shot himself. He looked around the shed's corner just in time to see a man in the driver's seat draw his leg in. The interior light had been on for a moment. This door then closed, and without parking lights, the car moved backwards to Tom's right, and the parking lights came on. The car backed to the left in Alt-Lübars, then went off at

faster speed toward the bigger avenue.

The kidnappers were abandoning their chum. They could do of course afford to abandon him and even the money just now, because they still had Frank Pierson. They had probably thought it a police trick, with no money on the scene. Tom breathed through his mouth, as if he had been in a fight. He pushed the safety on to Peter's gun, stuck it in his right trousers pocket, picked up the fallen torch and shone it for a couple of seconds on the man on the ground. His left temple looked all blood, was perhaps crushed, and to Tom he looked indeed like the Grunewald Italian type, though now his moustache was gone.

Search his pockets? With the torch still on, Tom felt quickly in the one back pocket of the man's black trousers, found nothing, then with difficulty reached into the left front pocket, which yielded a box of matches, a couple of coins and to Tom he looked indeed like the Grunewald Italian type, though now his moustache was gone.

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to investigate the shots, so he dared to put on the little torch for a second or two at a time so he could see his footing.

Once at Alt-Lübars, he did not need the torch as the road was smoother. Tom did not look to the left, where Peter might still be, because he did not want to run into an inhabitant of the village who might just be coming out his door.

Behind him somewhere, a window opened, a voice cried something.

Tom did not look back. "What had the voice said? 'Who is there?' or 'Who is that?'"

The dogs' barks had faded out, and Tom wet his lips as he rounded the corner to the right into Zebel-Krüger-Damm. The suitcase suddenly seemed weightless. Here cars were parked, a couple of cars even zoomed past. Dawn was definitely rising, and as if to confirm half the street lights went out. In the distance, not more than a hundred yards away, Tom saw what he thought was a bus-stop sign. Peter had mentioned a number 20 bus going to Tegel. That was the airport area, in the direction of Berlin at any rate.

Tom dared to lift the suitcase and to glance at its corners for the red or pink of blood. He could hardly be sure in the dim light, and what was earth or mud might have looked the same as blood, but he saw nothing to be concerned about. He made himself walk at a moderate pace, as if he had somewhere to go, but was not in a hurry. There were only two other people on the pavement now, both men, one elderly and a bit stooped. They seemed to pay him no attention.

How often did the buses run? Tom paused by the bus-

stop, and looked back. A car appeared, full lights on, and passed Tom.

"Apfel, Apfel!" That was from a small boy who came running and fell against the elderly man, who nearly embraced him.

Tom watched. Where had the little boy come from? Why was he crying "Apfel"? When he had none in his hands? The elderly man took the boy's hand, and the walked on, away from Berlin.

Here came the yellowish lights of what looked like a bus. Tom saw 20 TEGEL on its lighted front. When Tom paid for his ticket, he noticed that a couple of knuckles of his left hand were dark red with blood. How had that happened? Tom took a seat in the nearly empty bus, suitcase between his feet, stuck his left hand in his jacket pocket, and avoided looking at the other passengers.

Tom gazed out the window on his left, at the encouragingly increasing houses, cars, people. It was now light enough to see the colours of cars. What had happened to Peter? Tom hoped he had fled at the sound of the gunshots.

How soon would the body be found? In an hour, by some curious dog, the dog maybe in the company of a farmer? The body would not be visible from the road. Tom felt reasonably sure it was a body, not an unconscious man. Tom sighed, almost gasped, shook his head, and stared at the brown pigskin suitcase between his knees which contained two million dollars in paper. He leaned back and relaxed. Tegel must be the terminal stop, he thought, and he could almost afford to sleep, but he didn't sleep, only rested his head against the window.

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The bus arrived at which seemed a U-Bahn rather than the air to Tom was interested in and after a few cars found the main rank. If a driver if he could go backwards, Tom did the number, and a driver, he would know him, once he got to it.

Tom settled back in his seat. His knuckles ached, nothing serious, and it was his own fault. Wouldn't the city try again, ring up. If they be so scared or now, they would, they would. The last idea, something to Tom, a professional were, the happened. Tom got on where in West Berlin, and stopped the drive walked in the direction apartment house. He took keys on a ring at had given him, and he the front door with a look at the lift. As the Tom knocked, and gave one short, push. It was nearly half past six.

Tom heard footsteps. Eric's voice asked in "Who is there?"

"Tom."

"Back again?" To purred cheerfully, and suitcase down in Eric near where it became the room.

"Tom, why did you leave home?" Peter wanted, he was twice!—And you have suitcase back!" Eric and shook his head, a silly economy.

Tom took off his jacket, and he took his black bag beyond Eric's with "Two shots, Peter. Now what happened down, Tom! Would you coffee? Or a drink?"

"A drink first. Could you manage a tonic?"

Eric could, and was making it. Tom was bathroom, and was hands with warm soap.

"How did you do it, Peter said you took it? I still have his gun. Tom was standing with loose in one hand drink in the other. bus and a taxi. The still there." Tom no and the suitcase. "It brought your suitcase. 'Still there?' Peter started. "Who shots?"

"I did. But only in Tom's voice had said. He set down. "I hit your suitcase. The in I think I think Eric nodded. "I hit."

"Did he?"

"Yes. I must put thing, Tom. I feel in pyjamas, hurried bedroom, and came the belt of his black ing gown. Peter's 10 m. then he went back thinking you might be wounded. He saw a behind the shed."

"True," Tom said. "So you just didn't you go back when we were waiting church?"

Waiting at the church laughed, and stretched out in front of him. know. Maybe I was didn't think I didn't towards the church stopped more of his said. "Coffee, yes, please and then a little sleep. On his last words, phone rang.

"That certainly again." Eric came to. "Just come Eric said. "No, he is not hurt. He took a taxi." Then Eric said something Peter was shall tell Tom, a funny. Here! Can you it?" Eric put the against his chest, still broadly. "Peter can the money is back here wants to talk to you."

Peter... Yes, I am infinite thanks to you you did well." Tom in German. "No, I shoot the man."

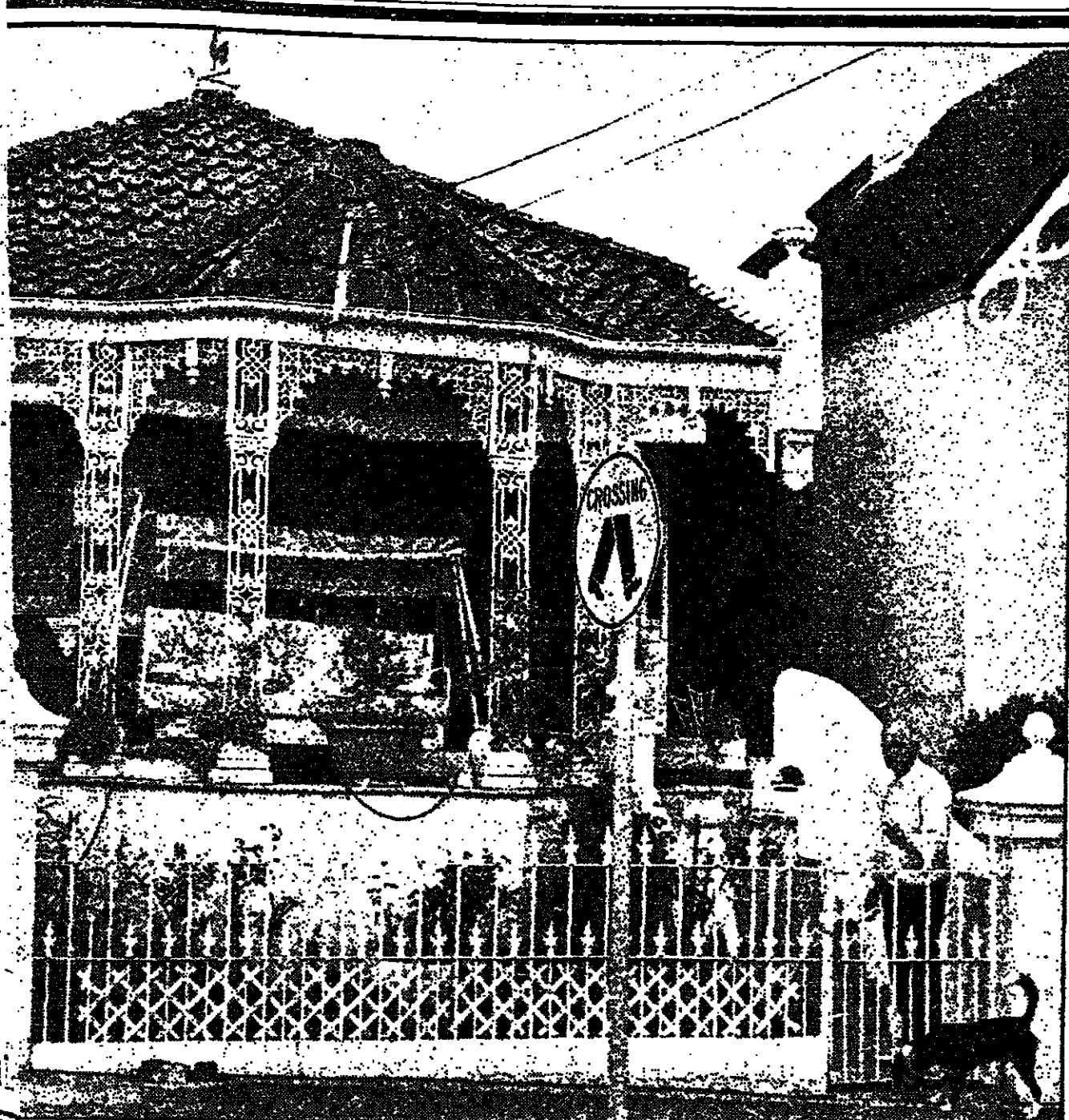
"I could not see with dark, with no light said. "I only saw he you. So I went away."

Eric was brave to Tom thought. "I've your gun and your to Peter checked. "I get some sleep."

Eric made coffee. Tom knew it was not disturb his sleep in it and then, together the the horsehair sofa at the sheets and blanket.

Tom carried the case to the window, at it is for signs of blood, but he took, with permission, a floor sink, and went over the of the suitcase then rinsed the rag hung it on a rod to dry. "You know," Eric Tom, "a man at Peter as he was walk from this little road. Did you hear the and Peter said yes, why he had walked road. Then the what Peter was doing Continued on page 7.

EX 111150



A fine example of Victorian ornamental ironwork in Paddington, Sydney.

Travel I

Spare a thought for the older jet setter

area at Singapore a place of confusion and movement. You can find drink, exchange (it took less than 20 to place and take London) and buy electronic trinkets the duces so temptingly making the long London to Sydney topped, once before, but that seemed to a week ago, for long aircraft cramp the ill as the legs.

There were a lot of announcements, indistinct, in which seem to specialize much anxiety on the y fellow passengers were well beyond age and experience first taste of inter-travel.

fair on anybody, less remarked as we before touchdown, we can keep the in and comfortable, it take thirty years. We can't cancel the of the time the exhaustion. I'm they stand up to it they do."

refreshingly honest problems of long travel. "Jet lag" sical effects of hours are well enough in business or holiday. Add to them the years and it is now many old people to the strain.

In, at Singapore we la lady. Totally dis she wandered off that she was still w. She was rounded stely, in time to re-light. Several others elderly spoke to me in. Others did not eak of it, for it told tory on their faces, e seemingly incon- remarks they made. as I do is not to e cabin crew or, in

this case, the hard-working courier who accompanied a group from the Australian Family Reunion Club. They could not be faulted in any way. But they can only do so much to ease the strain, and in many cases what they can do is not sufficient.

Why do the elderly make that long journey, 22 or 23 hours in one go? Why not stop over for a night or two along the way? They have time enough, for they will be spending many weeks in Australia, visiting families. To break the journey into three or even four sectors would impose less of a strain.

There are, I suppose, two answers, one that it is perhaps better to get over the "jet lag" and the strain of flying as quickly as possible. I am not medically competent to argue that point. However, I suspect the second answer is the truly relevant one. It is simply that making the journey without a break is much cheaper. By the rules of mathematics that only airlines seem to know about, a stop-over en route automatically increases the price of the ticket.

If you can buy a ticket 45 days before you travel, and fly both ways in off-peak periods, the return fare between London and Sydney is £446. If, however, you choose to break the journey just once on the way out and once on the way home, you pay a minimum of £802 (excursion return fare of £712, plus a penalty of £45 for each stop-over). True, you don't have to buy the ticket in advance, but there are limits to the time you may spend in Australia, unlike that cheapest (Super Apex) fare which has no time limits. But the financial penalty seems wickedly high, at a level beyond any reasonable commercial considerations.

Last month representatives of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) met British representatives in London to

discuss how they could share in the carriage of "and to end traffic" between Britain and Australia and the terms under which stopovers might be made. I hope that another meeting planned for the summer will result in less punitive treatment of stopover passengers. If nothing else, the plight of the elderly should be taken into account.

I did not intend to write at such length on this aspect of travel to Australia, but it is an important one, as so many of those who go there are old and likely to suffer. But in fairness I must add that some old people seem to thrive on the experience. I probably had something to do with the emotional lift they were getting at the anticipation of the family reunions I witnessed at Sydney airport. And when you see such meetings, the "social" value of reunion flights and reunion clubs takes on a very real meaning.

Sydney itself was a delight and a surprise. Far more sophisticated than I imagined it would be and with a number of excellent restaurants, including one in a converted warehouse on the waterside near the harbour bridge. Here I sampled barramundi, a kind of perch, and discovered how generous Australian restaurants are in the size of their portions.

My stay in Sydney was brief. Just time to admire its harbour setting, to gasp in astonishment at the sheer beauty of the Opera House, for no picture I have ever seen has managed to do it justice, to take in the sightseeing trip round the harbour, to be disappointed in Bondi beach, and to visit some fine and modern shopping centres.

I stayed at the Wentworth Hotel, which is reckoned to be among the best half dozen in the city. I would unhesitatingly recommend it, though it can be expensive. Two nights' accommodation with breakfast came to a little over £60.

I wish I had had more time

in Sydney. More time to explore the Rocks area and the Victorian delights of Paddington, both of which are being preserved and restored, and more time to absorb the city's cosmopolitan atmosphere.

But I had to travel on. To fly north across Capricorn to the tropical Queensland coast and later, to visit Alice Springs and Ayers Rock. I shall write of that in my next article. And, hopefully, explain what happened the night they had to cancel the road race meeting at Airlie Beach. . . .

Meanwhile, a practical thought or two about getting to Australia, especially if you are thinking of making a family reunion visit. Of the clubs that exist to help you save and plan for such a trip, and occasionally provide escorts, I would mention the Australian Family Reunion Club, with whose members I travelled. It has been formed jointly by British Airways and Qantas, and you may obtain more information from 49 Old Bond Street, London W1.

Another club worth considering is the Australian and New Zealand Emigrants and Families Association at 19 Holborn, London, EC1. I have written about Anzefa in the past and travelled with its members on an escorted trip as far as Singapore. Like all such clubs it aims to provide you with the best service economically, and it has information about bargain stopover holidays for those who do wish to break the journey.

A list of such clubs is included in the new edition of the *Australe Travel Planner*, which you might be able to obtain from a travel agent, or direct from the Australian Tourist Commission, 49 Old Bond Street, London W1. Next time I shall give details of other information available and the inclusive holidays to Australia now being sold by British tour companies.

John Carter

Travel II

Clearing the surcharge smokescreen

the Danish tour operating in Britain, on Wednesday that "have to impose fuel surcharges on winter 1980-81. The announcement was no surprise to Mr. Tjæreborg, who claimed that "Tjæreborg suffered financially for their fuel surcharges. But the heads-to-be examined say they will continue to pay the extra sum payable to the airline. One would have thought this was so obvious that it need not be spelled out, but Tjæreborg points out that other companies add an "administration charge" and "a travel agent's commission. And, talking to journalists on Wednesday, the company's United Kingdom managing director said that Tjæreborg would make no profit from surcharges.

That is a very important point, for the theme which runs through most of the letters I receive on this subject is the suspicion that four companies are loading the surcharge unfairly. Having seen some of the airline charges, I confess I find it hard to recon-

cile them with the kind of surcharges being imposed on the actual holidays.

To Jill Crawshaw, travel editor of the *Daily Mail*, recently took up the subject of surcharges—"the hidden trap in your holiday bill"—accusing tour companies of "operating a smokescreen so that even if the surcharges are fair and honest, as in some cases they may well be, the way they are calculated fills us with extreme suspicion."

She suggested, as others have done, that the Office of Fair Trading, which already oversees the trade's code of practice, should be required to investigate the surcharge system. At present the OFT does not have the authority to do this, although its representative told me last week that it is anxious to ensure that no practice on anybody's part should result in "consumer detriment"—which, I believe, is a polite way of saying "swindling".

I have no doubt that tour companies deeply resent any suggestion of unfair practice, but as one of the travel trade papers recently pointed out, the suspicion does exist, justified or not. The travel trade would do better to apply its

efforts to attacking the problem, clearing away the suspicion, rather than attacking those who bring it to public attention.

The Association of British Travel Agents has a new president—Mr. Ivor Elms, a well-known and respected retail travel agent from north London. It is perhaps symptomatic of the trade's obsession with its "image" that to quote the travel press again—"a major, if largely unspoken, worry of those representing the industry on television and radio" is that the travel trade seems unable to grasp it is that the substance, the reality, is right, the "image" will take care of itself.

As it happens I believe Mr. Elms is an excellent choice in this respect. At the start of his term of office he could do a lot worse than to clear away the surcharge suspicion and clear away that "smokescreen" to which Miss Crawshaw referred.

He is not a tour operator—a man of the industry—but a retail agent—a man of the public; so nobody could accuse him of having any commercial axe to grind on this particular subject.—J.C.

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PARLIAMENT, April 18, 1980

Conflicting interests of farmers and tourists

House of Commons

The country had to seek a sensible compromise and balance between the wishes of farmers who wished to pass on their land to future generations, and the wishes of tourists who wanted to ensure that tourists returned to their areas, and the wishes of the Government who wanted to ensure that the land was used for agriculture and the protection of the environment.

He said there was a danger in using chemicals on the land, but it was not part of his thesis that the use of chemicals was the only way to ensure that the land was used for agriculture. If they were to be successful in Britain they could not say that the use of chemicals was the only way to ensure that the land was used for agriculture. They should not draw up the battlelines where there were only clouds and mist, and they should not draw up the battlelines where there were only clouds and mist.

Organizations such as the Caravan Club were doing excellent work by landowners and making it commercial again. They should seek some form of simple legislation where any owner could sell or lease his land under at least the same controls as the shorthold. This would include air guns, pistols, and crossbows.

Mr. Gerald Howells (Cardigan, L) said they were using energy up at a tremendous rate and scientists were engaged in the difficult task of finding alternative sources. Nuclear power was hailed as one of the great miracles of the twentieth century with everyone glossing over the waste material produced. Its disposal had turned out to be one of the most persistent environmental problems.

We all realize (he said) that the waste must go somewhere, but the assumption that the hills of Wales will do nicely is one that is not only wrong but also dangerous. It is not only the waste material that is a problem, but also the fact that the hills are not well suited to the needs of government and bureaucracy alike to the feelings of those people who live in the rural areas of Wales.

A full public inquiry must be held into the whole matter. Expert evidence must be heard from both sides with the views of the public being given more than usual consideration.

Mr. Nicholas Baker (North Dorset, C) said he was encouraging any further growth in mass tourism, they should be thinking carefully about the development of tourism. Tourism was unlike any other industry in that it fed upon the environment itself.

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Over the years, the decline in the number of tourists had been seen and much worse to experience. In a recent poll, many tourists said they most enjoyed the British

people, yet these were the very people who had been forced out of London by high rents, housing costs, late night noise and occasional violence. Some of the failure of the inner cities arose from the development of mass tourism.

Mr. Ian Lang (Galloway, C) said there was a need for a dispersal of tourists away from the densely populated south-east of England. Scotland had only 10 per cent of tourists coming from abroad. It was the taxation system and the threat to the landowner and farmer, and the local administrator had much to do with the worry and the break up of large estates and large farms and the loss of a way of life.

The threat of the wealth tax and the existence of the high rates of taxation were not only discouraging those who were intent on preserving Britain's land, it was also a threat to the way of life of those upon landowners and farmers who were protecting the environment to which everybody was entitled. The reduced rate of taxation was a threat to the way of life of those upon landowners and farmers who were protecting the environment to which everybody was entitled.

There should be national air quality standards from which environmental health authorities could compare whether the range of concentrations were safe from an environmental health point of view. The Government must tackle the problem of river pollution quickly, bringing comprehensive data together to formulate an overall policy.

Mr. Hudson Davies (Caerphilly, Lab), secretary of the all-party Welsh committee, said if anything had refurbished the economy of mid-Wales it was the growth and development of tourism. Fifteen or 20 years ago shops and garages were closing down in rural areas but there had been a complete reversal of that trend.

There was a time when the visitor and the farmer were regarded as enemies but now several thousand farms in Wales were actively involved in tourism. As for holiday homes, there were people who had returned to what they viewed perhaps as the intrusion of outsiders but the reminder of those who had mismanaged the land was a reminder of the Welsh rural areas were in a state of decline from what they would not have recognized. They were short-sighted mismanagers.

Mr. William Gareth Jones (Wattford, C) said that only 23 per cent of holiday homes in Wales had private bathrooms and only 40 per cent had central heating. The problem of outdated accommodation and uncomfortable, cold

boarding houses and hotels was a great disservice to the sort of sophisticated tourist the country ought to be attracting.

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Mr. Peter Hardy (

Fred Emery

Bogged down in the catching up pay arena

Once again the bold Sir Michael Edwards has called union leaders bluff and ridden to the timely rescue of the Government's true industrial policy. No wonder he is Mrs Thatcher's hero. By ingenuity, nerve and bravura he and his managers are dividing unions one from another, and union members from their middle and top leaderships, and stimulating a wish to believe that British-owned car making is not in its dying throes. And still more power to his arm, the doughty knight has struck a blow for pay sanity when the Government was almost desperate for it.

For the return to Parliament this week produced a lameable start for the Government. Just as we reach the uplands of that 20 per cent inflation peak that the government had guessed for early summer (or is it August?) and see wage settlements now climbing to keep up, along comes the Treasury, saying that 23 or 25 last 14 really did go.

Or rather the Chancellor of the Exchequer was postulating, and felt the need to reassert, that the 25 per cent increase in the Government's central pay bill this year, absolutely did not mean that civil servants would get more than the 181 per cent pay award beginning this year, and that it was indeed all being accommodated with the Government's 1980-81 14 per cent cash limit.

Even though the Government has no pay policy as such, the extreme

port that the idea of a 25 per cent rise for civil servants could inflict on other pay bargaining, particularly with all the union conferences coming up, was obvious. Sir Geoffrey Howe saw it immediately the 25 per cent figure got out. He was appalled that it could be thought of as some new "going rate".

There really is no mystery to the figures, in spite of the arithmetical gymnastics required. The amazement, again, is how the Government got itself into such a mess over the presentation of an important psychological issue.

Sir Geoffrey is now kicking himself that he did not explain it all in his Budget speech. True, it was already an endless performance, but all the more reason for thinking that he would have got away without fuss in a perfectly simple explanation. This is that there had to be a carry-forward into this year's accounts of part of last year's public sector comparability catch-up awards, and staged payments.

The very essence of the ending of formal pay policy is the attempt to catch up, and governments have a way of buying off trouble (and immediate impact on inflation) by springing out the payments. Hence the fact that the central civil service pay bill (including the national health and the military) will rise by 25 per cent.

The figure, however, only came out in public evidence by Treasury

officials to the Common Select Committee on the Civil Service and the Treasury meeting last Monday. Immediate shock, almost horror, of course. Another reason to blame "some press" (as did Mr Nigel Lawson, a junior Treasury minister, in complaining of reports over his use of a "new" BBC document).

Hardly so this time. In the van were Conservative and Labour former Treasury ministers

exclaiming that they had supposed 14 per cent to be the limit for civil service pay. So it was, they were told, for settlements to be made this year. A re-reading of the transcripts of the officials' morning evidence, and the afternoon's by an exasperated Chancellor, shows that all the members of the committee, from the chairman, Mr Edward du Cann, down, were much exercised and not a little exasperated themselves.

Mr Terence Higgins, a Treasury minister in the Heath government, scoffed sarcastically that perhaps North Sea oil revenues were being used to pay the civil service. Surely there was a real cash difference between 25 and 14 per cent, he asked Mr Robin Butler, of the Treasury. Higgins: "... But in terms of controlling public expenditure does that mean the increase will be substantially more than 14 per cent? Butler: Between the two years, Yes. Higgins: Is that not what is relevant? Butler: Yes it is.

There was no question that Mr

Butler, crisply and clearly went on to explain the difference. But by the time the Chancellor turned up in the afternoon MPs of both parties were still worrying at it, and Sir Geoffrey was full of foreboding.

Given what had happened in the morning, the Chancellor was changing his arm by starting out by telling the committee what he would be unable to disclose to them by way of specific figures.

"Any figure that falls from the lips... of the Chancellor or indeed any Treasury officials under questioning immediately acquires an authority out of all proportion... an authority which is indeed spurious," he opined. Committee members did not take kindly to being told not to pry.

Having forewarned the Chancellor of the topics on which he could expect questions they were now determined to press him on what was the true basis for his so-called medium term strategy. They were not all impressed by the reasoning behind the massive turnaround required in nationalized industries' profitability, but they had to come back again to the question of pay.

Why hadn't the Chancellor been even tougher with cash limits for this year, knowing that the pay-bill would be 25 per cent? Why wasn't the Government setting a better, lower example to the private sector? The questions bristled from Conservative MPs. They did not really get

a clear answer, except in another unlooked for respect.

Sir Geoffrey let drop that, contrary to the CBI data, private sector settlements in the year ended March were running at 18.5 per cent. The Chancellor was very concerned that the new pay round should see some sense restored. Here, without saying so was the importance of the kind of restraint that Sir Michael has managed to impose.

In spite of the Chancellor's excellent clarifying letter on the 25:14 issue, there is a danger that the correction will never catch up with the original story. It will be unfair to civil servants to suppose that they ought not to be allowed to have their "catch-up", and just as unfair and disastrous if other workers believe that it is they who must now catch up on the civil servants.

Bargaining reactions could now seriously affect the stilted prospect for recovery that Sir Geoffrey detects. He acknowledges that the non-oil side of the economy is going to remain under severe pressure. But against all the alarmism he maintains that "out there" in the real world, companies are getting on with their business far better than is generally believed. That the present year's growth in output will give all the world factors, a considerable achievement. And, if only everyone will keep their nerve on pay, we shall come through. Real pay bargainers take note.

Sportsview



Four in the running to lead England: top, Ian Botham and Fletcher; below, David Lloyd and Brian Rose

Looking for the man most likely to succeed

We are due for another of those seasons of cricket in which the captaincy of England becomes one of the great talking points of the day and quite possibly a bone of contention. Each candidate, and there are several of them, will have to put up with a searching analysis, not always well-informed, of his suitability for the job.

Since Tony Greig threw in his hat with Mr Peter May as the summer of 1977, England have been led by Michael Breasley, who, while in Australia, stated his intention not to tour again. Bearing in mind that this is an age when Test captains are expected to be worth their place on playing ability, it says much for Breasley's other qualities that he has resigned for so long.

It was considered so desirable at one time to have a man with "the right background" in the job that barely 50 years ago Captain R. T. Stanford then a serving soldier, took an England side to South Africa without ever having played a first-class match. Today, with the distinction between the amateur and the professional's thing of the past, selectors are no longer inhibited by such social conventions.

In 1950, when the England captaincy to Australia was under the hammer, the main candidates (Norman Yardley, George Mann, Freddie Brown and Herbert Duggan) were all Cambridge cricketers. In the end Yardley and Mann were unavailable, but they were on the early shortlists. Although then in his prime as a player, Len Hutton had to wait two more years before becoming England's first professional captain since the very earliest days of international cricket.

Now it is not a consideration that Ian Botham went not to a public school but to Buckle's Mead Secondary Modern, or that Keith Fletcher went to Cottenham College, or that David Lloyd is at Ayrton Secondary Technical School or Brian Rose to the grammar school at Weston-Super-Mare. I give you these four because the chances are that one of them will succeed, even if only for a season.

Roger Knight of Surrey starts to make a lot of runs he too could come into the reckoning as, conceivably, might Phil Edmunds and John Hampshire. Geoff Boycott, I think, is out of it; surely, the tendency which has helped to make him so redoubtable a batsman is a hindrance when it comes to handling his fellow players.

Breasley believes that Botham should succeed him. Alec Bedser, chairman of the England selectors, and Ken Barrington, who is also a

John Woo

For the 500th anniversary of her birth, a reassessment of the much-maligned Lucrezia Borgia

The chameleon history turned into a viper

Victor Hugo with dramatic zest depicted Lucrezia Borgia as a depraved monster. Diligent researchers, however, have reached very different conclusions.

She was a child of the Italian Renaissance, having been born on April 18, 1490, at Subiaco in the Sabine Mountains in Italy. Her father, the Spanish-born Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, later Pope Alexander VI, was a man not without great abilities, but condemned by his contemporaries and posterity as a sensual libertine; also for his nepotism and unscrupulousness as a prince of the church. Her mother was Vannozza de Cattanei, a Roman beauty, who had a reputation for piety. Lucrezia and her brothers, including the infamous Cesare, were illegitimate.

She was early entrusted to the care of her father's cousin and confidant Adriana de Mila. Lucrezia was both a Spaniard

and an Italian and had a perfect knowledge of these languages. In childhood she studied music, religion and the delicate art of embroidering in silk and gold, an accomplishment which later impressed the people of Ferrara.

At 14 she was an enchanting child. The Bishop of Modena, a contemporary, described her gaiety, a little crystal laugh characteristic of her, her lovely blonde hair and her greenish-blue eyes. She was extremely graceful, excelling in the dances of Valencia where her father's family sprang from. What Lucrezia lacked was depth of character.

She lived in the beautiful palace of Santa Maria in Portico, adjoining the Vatican. A great day dawned for the unscrupulous Borgias when Cardinal Rodrigo was elected Pope Alexander VI on July 25, 1492. She was too young to resist the political machinations of her father and ruthless, but



The operatic Lucrezia: Joan Sutherland as Donizetti's heroine

beloved brother Cesare. They forced her to marry Giovanni Sforza, Lord of Pesaro on the Adriatic, for Pope Alexander wanted an alliance with the Regent of Milan.

After Sforza had served his purpose, some years later, Alexander found a suitable pretext to have her marriage dissolved, alleging that it had not been consummated. What ever the truth and a letter exists in the Este archives written to Ercole Duke of Fer-

rara during December 1498 to give it substance—Lucrezia's acquiescence in her divorce certainly harmed her reputation at the papal court. Henceforward Sforza nursed bitter animosity against the Pope and Cesare Borgia. He spread abroad rumours that Lucrezia had committed incest with her brothers Giovanni Borgia Duke of Gandia and Cesare now a cardinal, and even with her own father.

Since Alexander VI's passion

for his daughter was well known, many believed these stories, though they are almost certainly without foundation.

For political motives Alexander now wanted Lucrezia to marry into the royal house of Naples. He chose for her the handsome Don Alfonso, Duke of Bisceglia, natural son of the King of Naples. They grew fond of one another, and Lucrezia gave birth to a son Rodrigo. Unfortunately Alfonso fell foul of his treacherous brother-in-law Cesare, lacking the brain to match him in intrigue. On the night of July 15, 1500 Alfonso was stabbed by masked men near the steps leading to St Peter's, and gravely wounded. He was later strangled by Captain Michelotto, a creature of Cesare, in the Vatican. This horrible crime caused Lucrezia the deepest anguish.

Yet she was too passive a spectator at her father's court, tolerating his crimes and those of Cesare. Possessed of a chameleon-like ability to adapt herself to her surroundings, she was sensual and pleasure-loving, for her Spanish blood was strong in her. According to Giovanni Burchard, master ceremonies at the papal court, she was present at sexual orgies.

The beauty, significance, and also the violence of the Renaissance impressed her mind, but her character could not fail to be tarnished by the corrupt

society in which she moved. When Lucrezia married for the third time Alfonso D'Este, later Duke of Ferrara, she went to Ferrara in the valise of the Po. A radiant bride, dressed in her loose-sleeved camorra of black velvet and a cape of gold brocade trimmed with ermine, Alfonso never loved her, but he learnt to esteem her. She gave him three sons and a daughter and they all survived her.

It was in Ferrara that she indulged in a tender love affair with Pietro Bembo, the prince of humanists and a fine Venetian poet. He dedicated his *Asolani* to her (1504). Her letters to him—seven in Italian and two in Spanish—are in the Ambrosiana Library in Milan.

When her husband became Duke of Ferrara, Lucrezia played an important part in the government of the duchy, for Alfonso was often abroad inspecting fortifications. Earlier he had visited Henry VIII's court in London. Lucrezia was beloved by the people, for she tactfully dealt with their petitions and complaints. She served with ability as a joint-regent with Cardinal Ippolito, her brother-in-law, and became the patron of Ferrara's convents. She died in 1519 at the age of 29 after giving birth to a still-born infant.

Bryan Bevan

London's craftsmen fight for their Shangri-la

In 1975 Michael Murray, silversmith, was a lone figure fighting for a dream. His ambition was to see a renaissance of craftsmen, a world in which skilled spectacle makers and tapestry weavers, lutemakers and glass blowers could work and live together, train apprentices and find buyers for their products.

In five years the renaissance has taken place. A scheme that began with the development of a warehouse in Rotherhithe in London's dockland, led to the opening of workshops in Clerkenwell, Shoreditch, Hackney and Islington and is now moving on in the direction of entire craft villages in the Midlands.

Where once he was begging traditional craftsmen who had been made redundant, and lacked the courage to have a go on their own, he is now desperately trying to keep afloat under applications from students impatient with the new economic order, teenagers who want to become apprentices, arts graduates who have come to see that they can do without the brilliant equipment of

their colleges and simple, ordinary people looking for a new and better life.

That his dream was practical has been proved by the simple fact that financially it works. In the past five years London buildings taking empty with the exodus of businesses have been taken up by cooperatives of craftsmen—paying about £3 a square foot—who help each other, take in and train apprentices and generate work. A man making lutes needs leather bags for them; his neighbour, a leather maker, provides them.

Michael Murray's first tenants in the Clerkenwell workshops he opened in 1976 were optalmic instrument makers who no longer wished to work for a catalogue. Today surgeons from all over the world fly in to order from them highly specialized tools.

"I work on the premise that if you can make something you like you can be certain someone else will want it," says Michael Murray. His thesis seems to be right. There is no problem in selling the pro-

Camden Lock's lively market sees an office development plan as a threat to its survival

ducts, be they guitars, tapestries or bags.

For the first six months a craftsman usually meets his expenses by selling what he makes from a stall (preferably never to shops who pay late and erratically, push prices up and choke talent). But after that it is rare to find a craftsman not fully employed by orders and probably needing an apprentice.

This week, however, the renaissance is facing a setback. With the explosion of crafts in the Seventies came the now famous Camden Lock market, an area alongside the canal in Camden taken over by stalls at the weekend, the buildings

behind acting as workshops and a restaurant. Camden Lock has not simply become a landmark in London life but has revived a dying and derelict pocket of the city. Shops around it, once boarded up, now flourish.

The site has long been coveted by developers and last week Northside Developments Ltd, which leases the lock from the British Waterways Board made its sixth planning application in as many years to turn the cluster of early Victorian buildings into a block of four to five storeys with 40,000 square feet of office space.

Though the new site would also offer studios and a more formal market, the scheme

spells disaster for the current occupants. The higher rents would drive many of them away, and in any case the ensuing chaos of development would temporarily check trading and thus break the continuity of market life.

The 100 or so stall owners have each paid £53 to fight the application at the public inquiry that opened last Wednesday. In their defence of the status quo they point to the existence of unoccupied office space in the borough and to the tragedy of despoiling the strong character of the lock.

Meanwhile Michael Murray is still dreaming. One scheme that has eluded him to date is to set up places where craftsmen can both live and work; because, he says, work is a dirty word and the assumption that industry is still devalued and needs saving far from housing continues to dominate British thinking.

Merging the two has obsessed him ever since, as a boy, he heard of the Tennessee experiment in the United States when the Ten-

nessee was tamed, created electricity for the neighbourhood and by accident made small home industry possible.

Suddenly this too seems within his grasp: the Victorian fire station at Shoreditch, built in 1895, has become available and having raised the money he needs to launch his project, Michael Murray has applied for its freehold. The fire station, if it becomes his, is more precisely the property of a College of Craftsmen, could provide studios for 16 craftsmen fellows and services for another 50 visiting students.

There would be sound and recording facilities, film equipment, a microprocessor with the "Definitive Index of New Technology". Money for such equipment is not, he says, a problem. The Manpower Services Commission has never favoured his movement but industry has, providing him with all he needs. "Shoreditch fire station," says Michael Murray, "is my Shangri-la."

Caroline Moorehead

Letter from Tuscany

The timeless lure of buried treasure

All the events in the following story are true: only the names have been changed to protect the guilty.

Mr Emilio has a friend Roberto who has a country cottage in the Tuscan hills. On the floor of a valley beside the cottage is an odd-shaped hill. It looks, in the amber light that characterizes this part of Italy, out of place: an isolated rumulus facing the wrong way with a long slope running up the valley and a convex escarpment at the open end. It looks man-made.

The Etruscans, who populated these hills before the Romans swept back over Horatio's bridge, had a habit of burying their more distinguished citizens in large mausoleums not unlike the barrows of Britain, and Emilia and Roberto have consulted an expert on Etruscan tombs. He has given them a cross-section of a typical tomb, with dimensions and vegetation indicated, and the drawing looks very like the hill in the valley. Emilia and Roberto are very excited about this. Last year at Easter they dug a foot or two into the hill at the side and a foot or two into the hill at the top and proved nothing. This

year at Easter they had bigger plans. The lure of treasure alleged to be found in such monuments is very strong, and the practice of grave robbery has been common in Italy almost from the moment the tombs got their first covering of earth back in pre-Roman times.

The likelihood that the grave will have been visited at some time in the past 3,000 years by a gang of looters or tomb-raiders is not to be discounted, but the excitement of these smooth middle-class professionals is not entirely because of the possible historical importance of the site.

My friend Emilio invited me to stay with him this Easter, and I was invited to Roberto's on Easter Saturday to help with a long-handled Italian spade as we dug through the top of the hill. The expert's drawing made it clear that there might be a covering of about six feet of soil on the top of the tomb before the presence of a heavy stone slab would indicate that this was the real thing.

A long day of hacking a pit six feet deep into the heavy alluvial clay brought a pleasant

ache to the muscles and a thirst quenched by large draughts of red Tuscan wine. Roberto undertakes the professional analysis of the local wines and is therefore something of an expert on the thirst-quenchability ratio of various brews.

As the horizontal rays of the setting sun illuminated a Giotto landscape the steel blade struck stone. Great animation and much hallooing ensued. An edge to the stone was discovered and a further stone about 30 in deeper was encountered by using a primitive drill. The stones rang hollowly when struck.

A happy throng of elated relatives—brothers, cousins, wives, wives' brothers and cousins—surround Roberto's table that night. His wife, a wide cheek-boned handsome woman, positively glowed with the thought of Etruscan jewellery decorating her unadorned throat. They would not have liked to have been thought of as tomb-raiders themselves; well, not as professional tomb-raiders. They made plans to inform the authorities just as soon as they could. But since it was Easter this could obviously not be before Tuesday.

The *Intendenza* would close the site, keep everyone off for eight years before excavating the tomb professionally. By which time real tomb-raiders will have raided the place. But if we could get some mechanical help to speed up the operation we might get to the treasure first and say that after all the place had been raided hundreds of years ago. So on Easter Sunday great plans were made.

Emilio's business partner's brother had a *ruspa*. But the *ruspa* was in the factory of a cousin. A trailer which could carry the *ruspa* was at the farm of the brother of one of Roberto's brothers' wife. A tractor which could pull the trailer was at the farm of Emilio's partner's brother. Getting all three together took some considerable organization and thus it was not until six in the evening that the tractor and trailer arrived at the factory.

My dictionary gave a "scraper" as the translation for *ruspa* so I was interested to see what it might be. It turned out to be a very large and efficient looking caterpillar-tracked bulldozer, which was just 24in too wide for the trailer.

Bricks were fetched to raise the *ruspa* above the wheels of the trailer, but they crumbled. Eventually a Heath Robinson zig of metal bars and heavy timbers cantilevered the bulldozer unsteadily on to the crest, and it rolled unsteadily into the hills, escorted by a Mercedes and a Volvo estate.

Half way to the hill, in a sparklingly cold night two hours before moonrise, the bulldozer started slipping off the crest, and a series of headlight illuminated gestulations helped us to decide whether to abandon it or to re-establish it aboard and continue the journey. At midnight we finally arrived.

Plans were made for a start promptly at 7 am and in due course I arrived at six and breakfasted. Emilio rose at 6.30 and around 7.15 we left for the cottage. No-one was awake when we arrived, but after a few blinks on the car horn a sleepy head—had been awake until 3.30, explaining our adventures on the road—showed and began to brew coffee. It was a quarter of nine before we set off to attack the archeology.

The sight of a bulldozer ripping the soil off an historical site is not uplifting. It is a

magnificently destructive and impressive tool, but by golly it soon rips the top off small tumuli. Our first deep pit was rapidly obliterated. Before long small patches of rus-coloured sand were exposed. Then with mounting excitement the depth of the stone layers was reached. One pass of the bulldozer, and the stone layer was exposed. A second pass and it was shown to be nothing but an extra-dense layer of compacted clay.

Another shoring pass exposed the second layer of stone. A fourth showed this too to be no more substantial than a quarter inch thick shell. Then all that was left was sand. The sand under the stone-like layer had given the hollow sound and the rest of the hill was of no more interest to the tomb-raiders than Blackpool seafront. Cousins and uncles began drifting away. Roberto began moodily but systematically destroying the fill with his bulldozer, churning up and down for the rest of the day.

"We have a saying in Italian," explained Emilio: "Non è tutt'oro quel che riluce." Not everything is gold which glistens.

Michael Hamlyn

Bees and badgers in harmony

More bumblebee queens came out of hibernation at 3000 as it was warm in the south this spring than had been seen for years. They made for the willows—in full cauldron for gardens—colourful with spring flowers and for woods where wild daffodil trumpets all facing the same way made bee tracks easy.

Their numbers lessened quickly. Great rits, lurking in hideouts until the bees' crops were full, came out to seize the slowest fliers. Others were killed once they began flying off to search for nesting sites and had to cross traffic-filled roads on their way. Farmers, taking advantage of the fine weather, were out spraying their wide fields with toxic chemicals. The bees' journeys to look for more food or breeding places were often long and exhausting.

Those that survived often had difficulty finding suitable places where they could start their colonies. Many often snags gardens too tidy for them. They need small areas of rough grass and low weed where they can be undisturbed or corners of orchards, plantations and copes that are not regularly tended, so that they can use old mouse-

holes or hide their small cells under dead grass litter or even a bit of the earth.

The economically pollinating bumblebees characteristically noisy prospecting flights. In April I watched a pale, downy bumblebee searching low over a slope where a pair of albatrosses lived. It seemed a choice if she was set on the badgers' ramsgate, were but now from dusk and the scent from the honey-pot which the queen might make would surely be too tempting for any comb that could be full.

But I had forgotten and let the animal code even foxes usually leave immediate neighbours as far as the bumblebees' nest. I had led off all round it in directions, through to side of a bluebell wood, rabbits run to a farm, their latrines among the and to a flattened plot at the top of the plot, an old seat.

Alison



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OWN THE WRONG ROAD

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NG IN THE AIR FOR BORROWERS

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could get vital western goods and spare parts through third parties, including Arab countries, and for the rest the Russians would doubtless be happy to oblige across their land frontier. Of course damage to the Iranian oil industry, whether inflicted by the Iranians themselves or imposed from outside, would be serious but production is already down by about 30 per cent and could probably drop further before having much effect on Iranian politics.

So where is Mr Carter taking us? As every turn of the screw fails he will have to take another one unless he is prepared to admit defeat, and the further he goes the more difficult it will be to do this. He mentions the possibility of using force at some point. He may mean it, or he may be bluffing to frighten the Iranians and rally his allies, but there is so little faith in the rationality of decision-making in Washington these days that nobody is quite sure. So far the alliance has worked a lot better than the alliance with Iran. The fear that Mr Carter might do something rash if left to his own devices has been a powerful factor in persuading the Europeans to give their reluctant support to sanctions. They see, whether he does or not, that a naval blockade, or the slightly more realistic idea of mining Iranian ports, could scarcely lead anywhere but to still higher tensions in an area of very high risk.

The time has therefore come for the Europeans to look again at their own tactics. Up to a point it has been sensible to give general verbal and political support to Mr Carter in the hope of gaining influence over his policies and lessening the bitterness of American opinion. Beyond a certain point it becomes less sensible because it means actually participating in policies which may be dangerous and damaging in the long-term to the interests of the whole alliance. This point is beginning to approach. When the Foreign Ministers meet in Luxembourg next week they will have to try to define it, though not necessarily in public. They will have to ask themselves

whether their undoubted obligation to help the United States requires them to act contrary to their convictions and true interests or whether they should define help as helping to save Mr Carter from the pressures that are propelling him, perhaps even against his own deeper convictions, in the wrong direction.

The overriding western interest is that the Gulf area should develop peacefully at its own pace and without Soviet interference. The hostages are a marginal issue in this context, though it happens that the policies most likely to ensure their safety are also those most likely to avoid a conflagration. Sadly, in this period of growing danger, the only ideas that come out of Washington are concerned with inflicting ever greater penalties on Iran. Meanwhile, President Carter himself, instead of leading American opinion towards a more sober appraisal of the dangers, allows himself to be driven by the passing gusts of public opinion.

The best way Europe can help is by producing wider and more constructive ideas. A start was made with the Nine's proposal for a neutral Afghanistan. Yesterday the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit* took the idea further in an article by its Editor which seems to combine bits of official thinking with bits of his own wishful thinking but which points in the right direction. He suggests a large and complex package which would bring together the neutrality of Afghanistan with Soviet support for the hostages in Iran, western concessions on trade and the Olympic games, and new attempts to negotiate on European missiles. The value of such exercises is not that they present ready answers but they stimulate constructive thinking. The almost complete absence of such thinking in Washington is impoverishing the alliance as much as the disagreement over specific issues. If the Europeans can make up the lack they will be doing more for the alliance than if they try to save it by supporting erroneous and potentially dangerous policies.

half of the year. But many American economists are now talking in terms of prime rate of 15 per cent or less by the year end; and such a downward trend is hardly likely to meet official resistance in the run-up to the November elections.

In the United Kingdom itself, hopes of an early cut in MLR are based on the slowly improving money supply picture. The underlying rate of monetary growth is coming back inside the top end of the Government's target. What is more, the outlook for the 1950-51 financial year should be reasonably promising, provided that nothing goes seriously awry. The public sector borrowing requirement is forecast to be slightly lower this year, while the supply of long-term savings available to fund it outside the banking system will be rising. The growth in the private sector's demand for credit should decelerate as companies run down stocks and their general level of activity.

It is unlikely, however, that the Government will want to take risks, much as it would like to see interest rates significantly lower. Nothing could be worse than giving the official blessing to lower interest rates and then

son Churchill's alleged confession: "I did not know, I was not told, I did not ask." That's the pity of it. Yours sincerely, DAVID KESSLER, 25 Farnham Street, E.C.4.

US hostages in Iran

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper
Sir, Your Washington Correspondent reports (April 12) President Carter's statement to the press that he is "dealing with the lives of 53 of our countrymen."

We shall not stand idly by if one of these is hurt. We do not deny ourselves the right to use any means to which we are entitled under international law. These means may be more limited than his remarks would suggest.

On November 29 last the USA invoked the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to

adjudge that Iran had violated certain specified legal obligations to the USA, pursuant to which Iran "is under a particular obligation immediately to secure the release of all US nationals currently being detained."

The USA requested the Court "to indicate, pending the final decision in the case brought before it, provisional measures" which included the immediate release of all hostages and safe departure from Iran "in dignified and humane circumstances."

On December 9 Iran disputed the Court's jurisdiction to indicate "provisional measures." The Court heard the US application in December 15. Iran was not present or represented. On that day the Court made an order indicating provisional measures, *inter alia*, that Iran should ensure the immediate release of all persons of dual nationality held in the US.

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Questions about the Normandy landings

From Mr Alan Clark, MP for Plymouth, South (Conservative)

Sir, By publishing a substantial extract from *The Victory that Never Was*, by John Grigg (April 12), you have lent your prestige to a "theory" (that D-Day could and should have been staged a year earlier) which may well gather a momentum of its own.

On June 6, 1943 (I quote this date since Mr Grigg appears to be assuming an accurate mirage of the 1944 time-table) the Germans had an uncommitted strategic reserve of five Panzer divisions, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 11th and 19th; three SS, Das Reich, Leibstandarte and Totenkopf, together with the incomparable Grossdeutschland division (like the SS units re-equipped to, or beyond, Panzer standard). Far from it being the case that "... the bulk of the German army was committed in desperate struggle on the Eastern Front" (as in contrast to 1944) virtually no major activity on the Eastern front between March and July. In fact, in March the Germans had inflicted a severe defeat on the closing stages of the Russian winter offensive and recaptured Kharkov.

During the first six months of 1943 it could be said that the professional element in the direction of the German army was at its zenith, personified by Manstein, who ran the Southern front with very little interference from OKW, and Guderian, whom Hitler had appointed Inspector-General of Panzer forces and under whose guidance this formidable strategic reserve had been accumulated.

Both Hitler and a number of other senior officers in the OKW were very reluctant to commit this reserve in the East. There is little doubt that if a landing in Northern France had been imminent this strategic reserve would have been kept in reserve, for there is frequent testimony in the Hitler HQ diary that both Hitler and Jodl agreed that this was to be the key battle that would decide the course of the war.

In 1943 the German lines were still deep into European Russia, allowing Manstein ample space to manoeuvre. (As he himself wished to do) in a series of defensive withdrawals back to the Dnieper. Mr Grigg argues that this very depth would have strained the German internal communications, but such a strain only arises when it is necessary to transfer resources from one theatre to another—an assumption that is negated by the author's further argument that the Soviet and Allied forces would have met on the Vistula instead of on the Elbe.

Had Hitler's Fourth Panzer army been held to oppose a landing in 1943, the likelihood is that all Alabrook's nightmares would have come true and we should have been faced with a defeat of some six or seven times the scale of the Dieppe raid the previous August.

'The Steel Papers'

From the Secretary of the British Steel Corporation

Sir, In writing to you (April 17) about Sir Robert Megarry's recent judgment in the "Steel Papers" case—BSC v. Granada Television—I am sure that BSC's current situation is a matter of great public interest.

It would be wrong to comment on the judgment at a time when the Court of Appeal hearing is imminent. But BSC hopes that those interested will read closely what Sir Robert said (*The Times* Law Report, April 13).

BSC of course accepts that its affairs are of considerable and legitimate interest to the public. As

Views on Gibraltar

From Mr Albert A. Poggio

Sir, Referring to the Lisbon talks on Gibraltar (leader, April 12), it should be mentioned that Spain has only agreed "to suspend" the restrictions. This leaves them free to apply them again if the Gibraltarians do not give in to the soft approach.

Under the circumstances the Gibraltarians are afraid as to what is in store for them in the process of which the United Kingdom includes the transfer of British sovereignty to Spain.

The situation is made worse by the fact that Lord Carrington has acted over the head of the Government of Gibraltar and against the views of all the elected members of the House of Assembly. This is why the outcome of the Lisbon talks is a matter of deep concern in Gibraltar.

The people of Gibraltar have been expressing their will democratically since the referendum and time and again they have proclaimed, almost unanimously, that they want to remain British in a British Gibraltar.

It is not time that her Majesty's Government acted in accordance with the wishes of the people of Gibraltar, which they have undertaken to honour, and established a permanent decolonised relationship with the Rock on a similar basis to that of the Channel Islands? This is what the people want.

Yours faithfully, ALBERT A. POGGIO, Chairman, Gibraltar Group, 12 Fairview Close, Chigwell, Essex.

Ulster and the Union

From Mr George McNally

Sir, Mr George C. Atfield (April 15) talks sense when he suggests that the Government of the Republic of Ireland should explain what inducements are on offer to the majority of people of Northern Ireland to renounce the Union with Britain and join an Irish Republic (32 counties).

I would like a member of Mr Charles Haughey's government to detail for me in unambiguous language why I should give up my British citizenship to live in a 32-county Irish Republic. Yours faithfully, GEORGE McNALLY, Wellington Villa, 15 Linacre Road, Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

Price claims in advertising

From the Chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority

Sir, The articles by your Consumer Affairs Correspondent which appeared on April 12, 14 and 18 misrepresented the policy and practice of the Advertising Standards Authority.

It is true that the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 has created difficulties for this authority, but their nature was misrepresented by your articles. The British Code of Advertising Practice permitted truthful price and value claims regardless of their mode of expression; the Order, on the other hand, forbids certain forms of claim even though they are truthful.

When dealing with bargain offers, the voluntary control system is faced with two types of complaint. The first consists of complaints from the general public, the other of complaints from traders alleging unfair competition. This authority and the Code of Advertising Practice Committee have never refused to consider complaints and will continue to investigate whenever there is a prima facie case for believing that a price claim may be misleading. However, in cases where an advertisement conforms with the Code but appears to conflict with the Order, we have been advising complainants to seek legal advice or the guidance of their local Trading Standards Department.

The practical effect is that, of the 1,235 complaints received in the first three months of this year, 411 gave grounds for investigation under the terms of the Code of the complaints which were not pursued during the period, only five related specifically to advertisements which we considered to be in possible breach of the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order. The five complainants were advised to seek guidance from their local Trading Standards Department on the interpretation and enforcement of the Order. This is what your correspondent describes in his third article as "the ASA publicly washing its hands of the bargain offers order."

This authority has not abandoned, as your correspondent asserts, any

As events showed in 1944, with all the experience gained by then, establishing the bridgehead could so easily have gone wrong and led to a far weaker operational position for the Allies than that with which we were eventually faced. No, even in retrospect, the risks of launching the invasion in 1943 look far too high to have been acceptable to prudent men. Circumstances would have to have been desperate, as they had been on the Russian front, to have justified such a reckless course.

Yours faithfully, D. R. MORTIMER, 227 Spring Grove Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, April 13.

a nationalized industry, it lives in a goldfish bowl (360 deg exposure from any viewpoint) and receives the fullest attention in Parliament as well as the media.

But like most other concerns—including no doubt trade unions and the managements of newspapers and television companies—BSC efficiently conduct its day-to-day affairs efficiently without treating certain documentation as confidential and following up what it sees as flagrant breaches.

Yours faithfully, R. W. ROSEVEARE, Secretary, British Steel Corporation, PO Box 403, 33 Grosvenor Place, SW1, April 13.

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SPORT

Racing

Form and the firm going point to a trial victory for Monteverdi

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Sponsored once again by the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society, today's Greenham Stakes looks like being the most informative classic trial of all. Indeed visitors to Newbury this afternoon may see a mini-classic because the field includes the horses who will be the Dowry Stakes, the Middle Park Stakes, the William Hill Futurity, the Champagne Stakes and the Coventry Stakes last year, quite apart from a colt who has already won a Guineas trial at Salisbury this spring.

Having visited Warren Place in Newmarket this week I can vouch for the fact that there is a stack of confidence behind their runner. Hello Gorgeous who ended his two-year-old career on a triumph note at Doncaster, having already won the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot. Hello Gorgeous certainly looks well but Monteverdi is preferred this time because a result earlier this week gives him the edge on form.

Star Way provided that invaluable link when he finished second in the Greenham Stakes last year. The Tyrannosaurus last season Star Way finished a length behind Hello Gorgeous at Ascot whereas Tyrannosaurus was beaten two lengths by Monteverdi in Newmarket. That gives Monteverdi an advantage of a length and he has already had a Guineas trial at Salisbury this season. Some are cringing because he was beaten at Phoenix Park but in my opinion it is much too early to jump to conclusions or to write him off, especially now that the ground is dry. It was like a pudding the day he was beaten and I am convinced that Monteverdi, with his light, fluent action, will be far better suited to the prevailing conditions.

No matter what happens to Hello Gorgeous, Henry Cecil and Joe Mercer should not leave the course empty handed. They will both be more than mildly surprised if Monteverdi, who was priced 4/30, fails to win. Saison is

the filly who has been going better than Exita at home. As a result she is now among the market leaders for the 1,000 Guineas even though she has never run. What today's race will tell us is whether she is all she has been cracked up to be or whether she is no more than a Morning Glory. I have been led to believe that she is very good.

Pentagou, who runs in the last race, is a particularly good mover. Apparently he shaped up very well in his last year when he was training in the United States before he hurt himself. The promise that he showed there has also been evident on Newmarket this spring. Among his numerous rivals today is Sand Hawk, a colt by Grumpy out of Parsimony who in 1978 became the most expensive yearling ever sold at public auction in Great Britain at £24,000.

Islandic won the John Porter Stakes last year, is in the line-up again. His task looks harder this time. His opposition includes Nimsi, who is both the French and Irish St. Leger, M. Lethan, who has always been a threat in this company, and two of Diamonds, who looked in the pink of condition when I saw him yesterday morning. On this occasion I prefer Nimsi. He beat M. Lethan by three lengths at the Craven Stakes in Newmarket.

Producing their two-year-old form almost to within an ounce, Monteverdi and Saison dominated the closing stages of the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury yesterday. Millingdale Lillie looked the pick of the pack and it was she who finally got

the upper hand by half a length whereas at Newmarket last autumn it was Mrs Penny who just prevailed. As a trial for the 1,000 Guineas yesterday's race impressed more than Thursday's Nell Gwynn Stakes.

The 10-1 offer with Corals is now the longest price to be had against Millingdale Lillie winning the first classic of the season. However, anyone in search of a more sporting bet at much longer odds could do worse than snap up the 25-1 offered against Quip as Lightning living up to her name at Newmarket. She has an appealingly light, free action, she still managed to finish only three lengths behind the first two, finishing really strongly and I know that her connections are still of the opinion that she will be a force to be reckoned with at Newmarket.

Lester Pigott who rode Millingdale Lillie yesterday, also won the Spelling Stakes at Newmarket. This colt is full brother to two classic winners, Juliette Marry and Julio Mariner, and a half brother to third, Scintillate. Sabir still looks comparatively backward but come the autumn his name could easily figure on many of the winners' lists. It comes to consider the St. Leger.

Stewards not satisfied

Gordon Richards, the northern trainer, was reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club at Newbury's Spring Cup it would be hard to imagine. Houseguard, Harrier, Darwood, Kodin, Tender and Nimsi, who was the fourth, were all right. The stewards were not satisfied with their running and riding of Nimsi, who was not satisfied with their decision to disqualify him for 8-1 to 10-1 in the betting and was beaten by nearly 13 lengths.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
Investment and
Finance,
pages 18 and 19

Stock markets
FT Ind 442.7, up 0.1
FT Gilt 66.68, down 0.06

Sterling
\$2.2250, unchanged
Index 73.0, down 0.1

Dollar
Index 88.5, down 0.2

Gold
\$512.50, up \$1.00

Money
3 mth sterling 17.7-17.8
3 mth Euro \$ 17.1-17.2
3 mth Euro \$ 16.1-16.2

IN BRIEF

Gettys and Met again

Metropolitan's \$415m bid for Liggett, the cigarette and drink company, is still held up by legal action. The North Carolina court has imposed a 30-day order which blocked Grand Met's bid to press forward with the takeover.

premiums rise

As confirmed reports have increased its war risk premiums for vessels loaded with oil, Lloyd's underwriters have recommended an additional insurance premium of 10 per cent on vessels from Iran, excluding flag ships, from Iraq, and from other East countries 0.025 per cent.

m fraud inquiry

Shagari, President of Nigeria, has ordered a court inquiry into the alleged disappearance of 2,800 million naira from the Nigerian Petroleum Corporation. The alleged fraud under the former president's tenure.

resisted

Japan's oil ship, the *Yamato Maru*, has refused to accept an increase of 10 per cent in its light crude oil cargo rate. The increase and talks between the ship and the oil company are continuing in London.

road contracts

Civil Engineering has secured contracts for road works worth £30m. The largest, £6m, is for the A120 from Epsom to Elmbridge. The company is also building the New Inn at Pontypool, Gwent, and a cementation contract.

share deal

Int Gobain Pont Moussin of France has agreed a deal to take a 40 per cent share in the Italian electronics equipment company, which company will have representation and one of the votes in the shareholders' syndicate.

break down

Italian textile and garment union has broken relations with Cucurini Cosma, a subsidiary of the group company of I and I, and plans a series of strikes over the next three weeks and redundancies.

deficit

The overall balance of the current account in fiscal 1979 was in deficit of £1,040m, a record from a £1,040m deficit in 1978.

rest down

Down Jones industrial closed at 763.40, down 1.25 points. The rate was 1.2750, down 0.01. The SDR rate was 1.2750, down 0.01.

Treasury chief sees start of recession as US banks cut prime rate to 19.5 pc

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 18

Commercial banks across the United States cut their prime lending rates to 19.5 per cent from 20 per cent today and the Department of Commerce released new gross national product figures showing a distinct decline in the nation's economic growth rate.

Mr William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury, told reporters in Pittsburgh that a moderate recession lasting from two to three quarters was likely. He predicted that by the final quarter of this year unemployment would rise by about 1 per cent to around 7.4 per cent.

Mrs Courtney Slater, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said the new gap figures showed that economic activity peaked in January and had fallen back since then. The economy was now in a recession. Real gdp rose by 1.1 per cent at an annual rate in the first quarter of the year, on a seasonally adjusted basis, after a 2 per cent rise in the previous quarter, according to provisional figures.

The gnp price deflator in the first quarter showed the rate of inflation rose to 9.5 per cent, on the 8.4 per cent level for the final quarter of 1979. Mrs Slater said that inflation was largely due to soaring energy costs.

Indications of slowing economic activity, which is prompting moderation in credit demands, are seen by Wall Street bankers as the main cause of the decline in interest rate levels.

Citibank early today joined Chase Manhattan Bank in lowering its prime rate to 19.5 per cent from 20 per cent, but Bankers Trust swiftly followed with a move to 19.5 per cent. Soon after that, banks on the east coast, in the mid-west and in California announced 19.5 per cent rates.

Mr John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, told his company's annual meeting today that he expected the prime rate to fall to about 14 per cent by the end of the year. He gave warning that much depended on the future course of monetary policy.

The stock markets were not surprised by today's news and by the official statements, but the tone was more positive than it has been for some time. Some encouragement was taken from Mr McGillicuddy's statement that the bank consortium, headed by his bank, had agreed to provide vital needed finance for Chrysler. The piling car company is seeking about \$650m (£286m) from its bankers.

Mr Miller said he was optimistic that the inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, will be back in single figures early next year. The White House has stated it expects the rate could fall by as much as 8 per cent from the current annual rate of around 10 per cent by the end of the year.

The dollar recovered in late trading to close at 1.8540 Deutsche marks after easing to 1.8450 and showing a little net change on Thursday's closing levels.

After a quiet but nervous morning, the dollar eased in the wake of Morgan Guaranty Trust's cut in prime rate to 19.5 per cent. And the similar moves by other American banks.

The French franc closed at 4.3100 to the dollar, compared with 4.3025 at yesterday's close. It appeared to show little reaction to the news of a French deficit of 5.860m francs in March after a 4.270m franc February deficit.

Dealers' midday calculations showed the French franc at the top of the European Monetary Unit at 2.00, a 1 per cent stronger than the lira at the bottom of the system.

The dollar closed at 1.7350 Swiss francs compared with an opening 1.7280 and a close on Thursday of 1.7360.

Street bankers as the main cause of the decline in interest rate levels.

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£74m move by Barclays for finance group in US

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Barclays Bank, in a further expansion move in the United States, plans to acquire Aetna Business Credit, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aetna Life, the American Life insurance company for \$165m (£74m).

As soon as its current plans are realized Barclays, which is buying Aetna through Barclays American Corporation, its wholly owned subsidiary, will have become one of America's largest finance houses within a year, with 525 offices and assets of \$1,800m.

Aetna Business Credit, whose head office is in Hartford, Connecticut, has assets of \$785m and specializes in short and medium term business finance. It has 11 offices in the United States. The purchase is still subject to approval by the boards of Barclays American Corporation and Aetna Life Insurance Company.

It was only last May that Barclays made its first move in the United States consumer finance. It bought the American Credit Corporation for \$190m, now renamed Barclays American.

Last November it announced plans to acquire 138 offices from the Beneficial Corporation. The definitive agreement for this deal has now been reached though it still needs the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

If the acquisition of Aetna and the Beneficial offices go through, Barclays will have spent around \$400m.

Barclays Bank has also been expanding its banking operations in the United States. Its latest move has been to buy 31 banking offices with deposits of \$365m from the Bankers Trust Company. The deal still needs the approval of the New York banking authorities.

But the most important development is the expansion in the finance house business. For Barclays it has the double attraction of a strong presence in the United States and some protection against the cyclical nature of banking.

Traditionally when interest rates go down, banking margins are squeezed but finance houses benefit. They can then lend out on floating rates and lend out on fixed rates. Thus when banking profits fall, those of finance houses rise and to some extent the present developments will protect Barclays against falling interest rates.

An additional factor is that the return on capital invested is lower in banking, especially in the United States, than in the credit operations of finance houses.

Goldsmith group sells Bovril offshoot to Beecham for £42m

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

General Occidental, the French group headed by Sir James Goldsmith, is selling Bovril, its British food manufacturing subsidiary, to the Beecham Group for £42m. Sir James said last night that the deal represented part of a plan by GO and its Cavenham food retailing arm to withdraw completely from food manufacturing.

The Bovril sale coincides with the disposal of GO's French food manufacturing interests to BSN-Gervais-Danone in exchange for minority stakes in two BSN subsidiaries Millat and Diehl.

According to Sir James, sales of the group's other food manufacturing interests in Austria, Sweden and Spain are to follow shortly. Altogether, the disposals could produce cash of between £100m and £150m. Sir James said that this would be added to the group's existing balances for use when suitable opportunities occurred.

He added: "Our food retailing operations have been growing much faster than the manufacturing side, with the result that these interests have become fairly trivial in group terms."

With sales of £800m expected in the United Kingdom in the current year and £2,200m in the United States, GO-Cavenham was on the way to becoming the third largest food retailer in the world, according to Sir James. He said that there were other problems associated with the conflict of interest between retailing and manufacturing. "We can't develop our manufacturing interests in the United States because of anti-trust legislation, while it is difficult to be both a manufacturer and retailer in Europe."

Sir James discounted suggestions that the sales could be a prelude to further moves in publishing following last autumn's launch of *New Nation*. "You only have to look at our consolidated accounts to see how irrelevant publishing is in this context", he said.

Employing 1,400 people and with two factories in the United Kingdom, Bovril is GO's biggest single food manufacturing unit, producing Bovril, Marmite and Ambrosia.

It was bought by Cavenham Foods, then a publicly quoted group in 1971 for £14.5m after a fierce bid battle involving Rowntree Mackintosh.

Yesterday's deal, which takes Beecham into the general food area for the first time, was agreed after sales by Bovril in the year to March 29 of £47m and trading profits of £4.9m. Net assets acquired by Beecham amount to around £18m.

A spokesman for Beecham said last night that the deal had been agreed after a few weeks' negotiation. Of the purchase price, which is to be paid in cash, £5m will be deferred until next June.

The spokesman added that most of the Bovril products would fit in well with Beecham's existing "health" brands like Ribena, Lucozade and Schlurp. He added that the group could add the new products to its own existing worldwide distribution networks. Bovril already has subsidiaries in Canada, Ireland and South Africa.

He added that the deal would be financed partly from existing cash resources and partly from borrowings, and that there was no question of another rights issue following the £80m cash-raising exercise in November, 1978.

December GO reported that Cavenham's profits had topped £27m in the 32-week period to November 10 on sales of £1,370m. Cavenham's London stockmarket quotation ended controversially in 1977 when GO succeeded with a partial bid for the 25 per cent of the group in public hands via a conversion of ordinary shares into preference stock.

In the French deal four of GO's French food companies are involved—Société Amora, Société La Pie Qui Chante, Société Vandame and Segma. The companies will be merged into two Danone subsidiaries, the Millat Pasta firm and the Diehl baby food company. In exchange, GO gets a 25 per cent stake in Millat and 30 per cent of Diehl. The four GO companies have a turnover of 1,200m francs (£125m).

The takeover will propel BSN to the front rank of French food companies, securing a huge re-shuffle of its interests in recent months. The move, which a BSN spokesman claimed had been encouraged by the French Government, follows the sale of the French group's European glass interests to Pilkington Glass in the United Kingdom for around £125m.

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The spokesman added that most of the Bovril products would fit in well with Beecham's existing "health" brands like Ribena, Lucozade and Schlurp. He added that the group could add the new products to its own existing worldwide distribution networks. Bovril already has subsidiaries in Canada, Ireland and South Africa.

He added that the deal would be financed partly from existing cash resources and partly from borrowings, and that there was no question of another rights issue following the £80m cash-raising exercise in November, 1978.

December GO reported that Cavenham's profits had topped £27m in the 32-week period to November 10 on sales of £1,370m. Cavenham's London stockmarket quotation ended controversially in 1977 when GO succeeded with a partial bid for the 25 per cent of the group in public hands via a conversion of ordinary shares into preference stock.

Gilts recover after early fall

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

Early dealings in the Government's latest long-dated gilt edged stock saw the price go to a discount, before it recovered to close at £204 yesterday. The stock was issued in £20 paid form.

The whole gilt-edged market turned easier during the morning and the new short-dated Treasury 13 1/2 per cent 2004-08 fell to a low point of £191 at one stage. Around this level, however, long-term investors who had failed to bid high enough for the new stock in Thursday's tender were able to pick up stock on relatively attractive terms.

Prices recovered across the board as the day wore on and were further encouraged by the decision of the authorities not to announce a new short-dated stock and by the news of further cuts in American prime rates. The new long stock reached a high for the day of £203.

In the money markets period rates again edged lower, but look about them but the decline in the Treasury Bill rate at the weekly tender was relatively small.

Once again, bids for the £300m of bills on offer topped the £1,000m mark, but the average rate of discount at which the bills were allotted only fell from 16.1808 per cent to 16.1176 per cent.

City views on how much further interest rates can fall in the short term remain cautious. While many analysts believe that the continuation of the recent improvement in monetary growth could justify a small reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate by early summer, there are also doubts about how the money supply will behave once the banking "corset" is dismantled.

As far as gilts specifically are concerned, the market has absorbed a large amount of stock over the past fortnight and will need time to digest it fully.

The equity market did little yesterday. Prices eased slightly in the early afternoon but generally closed little changed on the day. Over the week, the Financial Times 30 share index has risen by just over 7 points.

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Street bankers as the main cause of the decline in interest rate levels.

Citibank early today joined Chase Manhattan Bank in lowering its prime rate to 19.5 per cent from 20 per cent, but Bankers Trust swiftly followed with a move to 19.5 per cent. Soon after that, banks on the east coast, in the mid-west and in California announced 19.5 per cent rates.

Mr John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, told his company's annual meeting today that he expected the prime rate to fall to about 14 per cent by the end of the year. He gave warning that much depended on the future course of monetary policy.

The stock markets were not surprised by today's news and by the official statements, but the tone was more positive than it has been for some time. Some encouragement was taken from Mr McGillicuddy's statement that the bank consortium, headed by his bank, had agreed to provide vital needed finance for Chrysler. The piling car company is seeking about \$650m (£286m) from its bankers.

Mr Miller said he was optimistic that the inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, will be back in single figures early next year. The White House has stated it expects the rate could fall by as much as 8 per cent from the current annual rate of around 10 per cent by the end of the year.

Indications of slowing economic activity, which is prompting moderation in credit demands, are seen by Wall Street bankers as the main cause of the decline in interest rate levels.

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

The Times/Halifax
use price indexIndex of average prices of second-hand houses
(annually adjusted)

Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding year	6 months	3 months
December 1979	100.0	14.757		
January 1980	109.3	16.133	15.9	9.3
February 1980	118.2	17.450	23.0	12.0
March 1980	121.1	17.886	21.1	10.7
April 1980	122.9	18.132	20.8	8.8
May 1980	127.8	18.783	24.6	10.5
June 1980	130.5	19.259	23.6	10.4
July 1980	137.7	19.441	27.3	12.2
August 1980	138.2	20.094	30.4	13.6
September 1980	142.6	20.341	26.1	19.5
October 1980	145.2	21.038	28.2	14.1
November 1980	145.5	21.427	28.0	11.5
December 1980	149.5	22.065	27.4	13.5
January 1981	151.4	22.339	26.3	11.2
February 1981	151.0	22.291	24.8	9.6
March 1981	154.2	22.754	25.5	8.2
April 1981	156.2	23.052	27.7	7.6
May 1981	158.2	23.352	21.3	8.7

Regional prices of second-hand houses

Region	March 1980	February 1980	% change over 3 months ended December 1979
London	17,189	17,483	0.9
South East	16,375	16,114	4.8
South West	18,408	18,127	-0.5
East of England	17,944	17,785	2.3
West of England	20,540	20,102	3.3
North East	21,721	21,545	2.3
North West	19,074	18,949	6.8
Yorkshire	24,251	24,080	1.7
Scotland	30,483	30,156	2.3
Wales	31,258	30,712	2.3
Ireland	20,927	21,408	-3.8
Other	19,687	19,938	-3.1

Demand is picking
-selectively

As a month of little change in the housing market, the underlying rate of the underlying rate, seasonally adjusted, again 1.3 per cent. At the first quarter of price of second-hand house by just under 5 per cent new house prices rose between the last 1979 and the first this year.

average price of a house was based upon 12,794 mortgages granted by the Halifax Society. The gulf between average price of second-hand houses is 0 with new house (adjusted) standing at 12,794.

of most new houses, unlikely to be seen in the Government of the stamp duty to bite for £25,000 and over. Second-hand houses, if all fall outside the net, but the Budget, at best, expected only a minor effect on buyer demand at the of the market.

is recovering traditionally there in house buying demand will come strongly as ever this year. Budget nor the

Margaret Stone

Bank Base
Rates

Bank of England	17%
Bank of Ireland	17%
Bank of Scotland	17%
Bank of Wales	17%
Bank of Cyprus	17%
Bank of Greece	17%
Bank of Italy	17%
Bank of Japan	17%
Bank of Korea	17%
Bank of Spain	17%
Bank of Sweden	17%
Bank of Switzerland	17%
Bank of the Netherlands	17%
Bank of Belgium	17%
Bank of France	17%
Bank of Germany	17%
Bank of Austria	17%
Bank of Portugal	17%
Bank of Greece	17%
Bank of Italy	17%
Bank of Japan	17%
Bank of Korea	17%
Bank of Spain	17%
Bank of Sweden	17%
Bank of Switzerland	17%
Bank of the Netherlands	17%
Bank of Belgium	17%
Bank of France	17%
Bank of Germany	17%
Bank of Austria	17%
Bank of Portugal	17%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	P/E
Airbus Group	56	+1	6.7	10.2
Armstrong & Rhodes	29	-	3.8	13.1
Barton Hill	272	+2	13.8	5.1
County Cars Pref	40	-	15.3	19.1
Deborah Ord	98	+1	5.0	5.2
Frank Horsell	110	+2	12.8	12.7
Frederick Blair	107	-	16.5	15.4
Jackson Group	68	-	5.2	7.6
James Burroughs	113	-	7.2	6.4
Robert Jenkins	280	+2	31.3	11.2
Torday Limited	27	-	0.8	4.9
Twinlock Ord	28	-	12.0	15.4
Unilock Holdings	49	-	2.6	5.3
Unilock Holdings New	47	-	4.4	4.5
Walter Alexander	96	-	12.1	6.5
W. S. Yates	185	-	12.1	6.5

Prepared under provision of SSAP15.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Boosey & Hawkes
nearly halvedBy Our Financial Staff
Losses at its important Edgware instrument-making factory virtually halved pretax profits of music publisher Boosey and Hawkes last year.

Sir Richard Young, the new chairman, reported pretax profits down from £1.1m to £163,000 on a turnover up from £16.5m to £17.9m.

The total gross dividend is maintained at 8.08p with a 5.38p final and the shares eased a shade to 86p.

Boosey's problems at Edgware were that they were not making the sort of instruments that were selling well at the time, and when they were, the factory was not making enough of them.

Sir Richard declined to put a figure on the losses but said they were the main factor in pulling down group profits.

He said that the range of brass and reed instruments at Edgware was good enough to

combat fierce international competition and United Kingdom sales were 20 per cent higher.

But "imbalances in production of skilled workers and the lengthy period needed to train personnel led to a rise in both wages and progress and overheads," he said.

He added that management changes have now been made at Edgware, production control specialists have been retained and process and plant changes are being made to ease bottlenecks in output.

There is no breakdown of figures, but Sir Richard says that the growth in earnings from copyright royalties was well maintained.

Boosey's profits have now come down for the third consecutive year from a peak of £2.1m. Warnings that last year was unlikely to match the previous results were sounded by Sir Richard at the halfway stage

Closures
at Louis
C. Edwards

Butchers and meat processors, Louis C. Edwards and Sons (Manchester), which was taken over by food millionaire James Gulliver in March, is to close some meat-making operations next month.

In a statement last night the company said operating losses on the sausage production and other frozen meat products for the first three months of this year had significantly increased and it did not consider that the activity was capable of long-term profitable development.

Last year this side of its meat operations lost £19,000 on sales of £580,000.

Closure costs are expected to be £450,000, which will include redundancies and operating losses and will be charged to last year's account.

Fixed and net current assets employed in the sausage and other frozen meat products total £400,000 net of closure costs.

Mr Gulliver says that the operating loss will not affect the group profits forecast before tax and extraordinary items.

Hawley buys
amusements
group

Mr Michael Ashcroft, chairman of that machine to be fitted group Hawley Leisure is paying around £1m to buy the London-based Cherry Leisure concern which operates amusement machines like space invaders.

Hawley are paying a £50,000 deposit for a further £450,000 completion in June and the balance in two stages to June 1981.

Cherry's turnover for the nine months to the end of March has been annualised to £3.5m and should, says Mr Ashcroft, significantly swell Hawley's pretax profits.

But the major benefit will not be felt in the current year. The group does not take control until June. However, group turnover this year should be around £11m and it is understood that no drop in margins is expected.

That could bring profits this year to at least £500,000. Cherry's assets include around 1,800 amusement machines, motor vehicles plant and equipment and around 16 leasehold properties.

Property man bids
for Lidstone

Butcher and poultry group Lidstone announced yesterday that former property business man Mr Jack Walker has made a takeover bid for the group through Greavalk nominees.

Greavalk, nominee for Jack Walker Children's Trust, the Ramon Greene Children's Trust, Mr Cyril Blausten and certain members of his family, is offering £2.80 a share and £1 for the preference shares, valuing Lidstone at around £750,000.

The prices are as expected last month when Lidstone disclosed it had been approached.

Lidstone's chairman and biggest shareholder, Mr Gerald Sticher, revealed in January that it was an unsecured creditor of the small Smithfield meat concern Gilmore & Partners of which he is also chairman. That company was in the hands of the official receiver who has estimated debts at £1.8m.

At that time no figure was disclosed but the group said that if the debt proves irrecoverable, "provisional arrangements are being made to protect the company from any resultant loss and trading continues profitably."

Last night's announcement contained no figure for the losses either and Mr J. Alastair Fordyce, the company secretary, was unavailable for comment.

The company's statement said that prices for the bid had been negotiated on the "hypothesis that losses arising from the Gilmore debt had not been incurred."

Mr Sticher is said to be taking a lower price for his holding to the end of June profits were £502,000. The came from three areas, but the most significant was starter switches.

However the group reports a marked improvement in the past two months and the position for recovering bad debts from Nigeria and Sudan, for which the group made £95,000

Stock markets

Further US bank cuts give late boost

The stock markets opened quietly with steady prices, although news that the BL strike and rail pay issues had been resolved made little impact.

Prices soon started to drift down for the day, but staged a small rally at the end with news from the US that another two banks, Morgan, Guaranty and Chemical Bank had brought in charges down over 10 per cent to 19; per cent following Chase Manhattan's lead earlier in the week.

The retail price index was much in line with market expectations and had little impact. Gil-edged stocks saw a rather disappointing debut for the new Treasury issue 131 per cent 2004/08, which underperformed extremes ranging from £193 to £201.

It closed at £201, slightly up on the opening price of £201/16 with the rest of the stock following suit on the American news.

Long finished £1 to £1 better a fraction off the top. Shorts, which had a quieter day, finished about £1 up after recovering from an identical dip earlier.

The FT Index, which fell 2 to 440.6 at 3 pm, ended at 422.7, up 0.1.

A shortage of stock and interest promoted by the Dutch shares helped to push Unilever up by 12p to 428p in leading industrials. There was some interest in Dunlop ahead of next Thursday's results and Guthrie Corporation was beaten to be a buyer, but by the close the price was down 1p to 56p.

Distillers gained 2p, in common with other drinks stocks and closed at 210p. Allied Breweries rose 1p to 211p, while Bass gained 2p to 231p as did Arthur Bell at 166p.

Beechams at 120p was unchanged after a 2p gain on the Bovril acquisition. Glaxo dropped 6p to 210p and Fisons gained 1p to 280p. In foods Tate & Lyle dropped 6p to 128p

as profit takers moved in after a rise at the beginning of the week.

A variety of special situations provided the market, with features, the most notable being the failure of Rockwell's bid for Serck after United States Justice Department objections.

Serck closed 24p down at 47p. Continuing fears over Monopoly Commission intervention in the CV Tung bid for Furness Withy pushed its price 12p to 356p while the Rolls-Royce chairman's warning on Thursday pushed the price down 3p to 501p.

British Car Auctions' reduction in Catlyn's to 6.85 per cent left Catlyn's unchanged at 158p. Brooks Group, which announced

better at 126p after South Carolina's objections to the proposed bid for Liggett.

In dinner, renewed bid from Inman and heavy buying in Malins and heavy buying in Malins pushed the price up by 31p to 77p, while Montague L. Meyer dipped 2p to 108p. International Timber also saw selective buying and added 3p to 113p. Grattan Warehouses was depressed by 4p to 82p with nervous selling before the expected poor results.

Submarine returned from suspension and dipped 2p to 38p following the announcement that Calliher had bought its tobacco license interests.

Oils had an unexpectedly busy day with the majors moving ahead. Shell gained 4p to 352p after the annual report, BP added 6p to 342p and Ultramar was popular, rising 10p to 590p.

Tricentral advanced 14p to 314p and the second-liners followed the trend with Caledonian Offshore in a thin market reaching 290p at one point. It closed 30p up at 250p, and Aran Energy put on 12p to 336p.

Banks were easier for the most part, although Barclays managed to regain earlier losses with the announcement of its £165m purchase of a United States credit business. It finished 1p down at 415p while strike-hit National Westminster dipped by the same to 330p. Midland at 340p and Lloyds at 300p were unchanged.

Insurances went the same way all day with a few pence off

most stocks. Royal dropped 7p to 313p, with Commercial Union 1p down at 134p. General Accident fell back by 4p to 280p.

Properties, which had been down until the afternoon, revived when the prime-rate cuts came through and finished at the top, better on the day. MEPC was up at 1p to 208p and Stock Conversion, which was popular with few sellers, gained 15p to 405p.

Mines were firm following good dividends announced during the week and Western Holdings moved up 53p to 566p while West Driefontein gained

Soon insurance group London United Investments will report on 1979. Thanks partly to continued dollar weakness annual profits could be 15 per cent down after the first half drop from £1.61m to £1.45m, but a 60 per cent dividend increase would of course do something to soften the blow. The shares are now 157p.

\$24 to \$65 after large United States rises the previous night. Equity turnover for April 17 was £79,756m (number of bargains was 11,511). The most active stocks, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, GEC, Mollinson Denny, Westland Bank, BP, Unilever, City and Foreign Investment, Furness Withy, Lasmo, Tricentral, Royal Insurance, ICI, Boots, Pilkington and Serck.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
lot of Fin	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Andie Fidelity (F)*	2.1(2.1)	0.19(0.24)	14.8(17.2)	3.7(3.76)	—	5.66(5.66)
Boosey & Hwks (F)	1.9(16.6)	0.6(1.1)	—	—	—	—
Towles (F)	—	0.75(0.86)	—	—	—	—
Yorks Fine Wool (F)	3.8(4.0)	0.05(0.13)	2.13(6.38)	Nil(—)	—	0.5(2.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = loss.

S E looks at Towles complaint

The Stock Exchange is making a routine inquiry into dealings in the shares of Towles, the textile group.

The investigation concerns a complaint made by Mr Peter Bailey, a textile millionaire and 23 per cent holder of Towles shares. He claims that there was an offer by a stockbroker made for Towles shares at below market prices ruling at the time.

Meanwhile Towles' trading profits reported yesterday showed a fall from £862,000 to £758,000 for the year to February.

Disappointing results for Arlen Electrical

Arlen Electrical, formerly Enalon Plastics, yesterday reported pretax profits of £199,000 for the six months to the end of last December.

With a year-end change, Mr L. Redfern, the chairman, says there are no comparison figures, but the results are disappointing. For the nine months to the end of last June profits were £502,000. The came from three areas, but the most significant was starter switches.

However the group reports a marked improvement in the past two months and the position for recovering bad debts from Nigeria and Sudan, for which the group made £95,000

provision last year—has improved. The Interim Dividend is 1.5p.

Ferguson Industrial
buys Cawdaw stake

The 5 per cent stake in Cawdaw Industrial Holdings was acquired recently by Ferguson Industrial Holdings and not by Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey, as stated yesterday.

New Racial-Redac
company for UK

Racial-Redac has announced that its policy of creating separate marketing companies in Europe and the United States has been extended to Britain.

A new company, Racial-Redac Marketing, has been established at Chesham, Hertfordshire, to continue and accelerate the sales and back-up facilities to the expanding United Kingdom market.

Racial also announced yesterday that the cash consideration under the ordinary and "A" ordinary offers for Decca shares was about £9.1m. Elections for cash alternatives represented 12 per cent of acceptances.

Yorkshire Spinners
omits final

Yorkshire Fine Woollen Spinners, which made profits of £200,000, reported a pre-tax loss of £55,958 in what the chairman, Mr George Verity, described as the "worst business climate for many years".

Turnover dropped from £4m to £3.8m and the group is not paying a final dividend, making the total for the year 0.7142p against a total last time of 2.857p.

Mr Verity says the difficult conditions continued into the current year, but there are now signs of improvements.

Briefly

Drake & Scull Holdings Mr Michael Abbott, chairman, sold 20,000 ordinary shares at 43p each, reducing his holding from 542,250 to 472,250 ordinary shares. Chevalier A. A. A. Malvez, joint deputy chairman, has sold 80,000 ordinary shares at 42p each, reducing his beneficial holding from 284,650 to 204,650 ordinary shares. His non-beneficial holding of 45,000 ordinary shares remains unchanged.

Dunham Mount Holdings announced yesterday that its bid to take building group Norwest Holst into private ownership has succeeded. The majority of share holders accepting its offer opted for cash.

W. S. Yates: At AGM chairman said that results for first three months of the current year showed further improvements, especially in service, repair, construction and parts distribution activities, where profits were significantly up on last year.

A new unit trust investing in the dynamic
economies of the Pacific Basin
Tyndall Far Eastern Fund
First offer of units at 50p

Tyndall's new unit trust, the Far Eastern Fund, invests in some of the fastest growing economies of the world—Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Australia and other countries of the Pacific Basin.

In these countries private enterprise, national character and good government have produced a series of economic miracles in which rates of growth have been sustained which would be hard to parallel in the West.

The proportions invested in the individual markets will vary and there may be times when a given market is excluded from the portfolio. However it is likely that Japan, the second largest stock market in the world, will always be strongly represented.

The right time

Tyndall believe that now is a particularly good time for those in the UK to invest in the Far East. The pound has risen steeply in relation to Far East currencies and particularly the yen.

This means that shares of companies in this area can now be bought more advantageously than for many years.

Japan has learnt the lesson of 1973 and has become far less vulnerable to oil price rises. This is one reason why Tyndall believe that the fall of the yen has been overdone and there is potential for a rise in share prices. The proposed initial portfolio reflects this emphasis on Japan.

Experience in the East

The volatility of these markets with their high risks and possibilities of profit puts a premium on knowledge of the area.

Through their extensive operations overseas Tyndall already have a great deal of successful experience in managing funds invested in the Far East.

Proposed initial portfolio:
Japan 45%
Hong Kong 15%
Singapore 10%
Australia 10%
New Zealand 10%
South Africa 10%
United States 10%
Other 10%

The aim of the Tyndall Far Eastern Fund is capital growth. The estimated commencing gross yield is 2.7%. If you prefer to have Accumulation units in which net income is reinvested you can do so by ticking the box in the coupon.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as long term. Low charges
The minimum investment is £1500 and the initial charge is 3% (reduced to 2% on the excess over £10,000)—unusually low for a trust investing in the Far East.

The initial offer of units at 50p closes on 2nd May 1980. To invest, simply send the application below with your cheque.

Important details
All applications will be acknowledged and your certificate will be sent within 42 days.
After the close of the fixed price offer, units will be dealt in daily, and can be purchased at the price prevailing on the receipt of the application. Unit prices and other details will be quoted daily in the Financial Times and other national newspapers. If you wish to sell your units, the Managers will purchase them at the bid price on any dealing day. Payment will normally be made within 28 days of the receipt of your request. Distributions net of tax at the basic rate are made twice a year on 30th April and 30th October. Investors now will receive their first distribution on 30th October 1980. An initial charge of 3% (2% on the excess over £10,000) is included in the buying price of the units. The Trust Deed permits an average management charge of 1% (+ VAT) calculated on the net asset value of the Fund. The Managers are restricting the charge to 2% (+ VAT). Any increase to the maximum permitted requires 3 months' notice. Trustee: Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited. Managers: Tyndall Managers Limited, 18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS59 7JA.

APPLICATION FOR UNITS
Applications should be sent to Tyndall Managers Limited, 18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS59 7JA. Telephone: 0273 2271. Regional Offices are shown below.

I enclose ☐ for investment in distribution units of Tyndall Far Eastern Fund at the fixed price of 50p. Minimum investment is £1500. Cheques should be made payable to Tyndall Managers Limited. Remuneration is paid in qualified intermediate rates; rates are available on request. If accumulation units required, tick here ☐ (Mr, Mrs, Miss or title). (Please print name and address).

Full name

Commodities

RETAIL PRICES			
Following are the index numbers for retail prices, not seasonal, adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment			
	(1) All items	(5) Annual rate of increase in prices in 1974 except seasonal 6 months earlier	(2) (3) (4) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)
Alfa	210.5	210.5	9.3
Beta	212.2	212.2	11.9
Gamma	215.9	215.9	13.6
Delta	218.5	218.5	15.9
Epsilon	221.1	221.1	17.9
Zeta	223.8	223.8	19.9
Eta	226.5	226.5	21.9
Theta	229.2	229.2	23.9
Iota	231.9	231.9	25.9
Kappa	234.6	234.6	27.9
Lambda	237.3	237.3	29.9
Mu	240.0	240.0	31.9
Nu	242.7	242.7	33.9
Xi	245.4	245.4	35.9
Omicron	248.1	248.1	37.9
Pi	250.8	250.8	39.9
Rho	253.5	253.5	41.9
Sigma	256.2	256.2	43.9
Tau	258.9	258.9	45.9
Upsilon	261.6	261.6	47.9
Phi	264.3	264.3	49.9
Chi	267.0	267.0	51.9
Psi	269.7	269.7	53.9
Omega	272.4	272.4	55.9

Money Market

[illegible]

Sterling Spot and Forward

Effective exchange rate compared to December 1973=100 (annual average)		
Sterling: Other Markets		
Australia	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00
Canada	100.00	100.00
France	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00
Italy	100.00	100.00
Japan	100.00	100.00
Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Sweden	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	100.00
U.K.	100.00	100.00
U.S.	100.00	100.00
West Germany	100.00	100.00
Yugoslavia	100.00	100.00

Malaysia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Malawi	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Maldives	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mali	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Malta	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Marshall Islands	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Martinique	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mauritania	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mauritius	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mayotte	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mexico	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Moldova	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Monaco	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mongolia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Montenegro	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Morocco	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Mozambique	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Nicaragua	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Niger	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Nigeria	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
North Macedonia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
North Korea	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Oman	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Pakistan	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Palestine	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Panama	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Papua New Guinea	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Paraguay	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Peru	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Philippines	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Pitcairn Islands	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Poland	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Portugal	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Romania	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Russia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Rwanda	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Saudi Arabia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Senegal	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Seychelles	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Sierra Leone	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Singapore	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Slovakia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Slovenia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
South Africa	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
South Korea	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Spain	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Sri Lanka	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
St. Kitts and Nevis	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
St. Lucia	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Sweden	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Switzerland	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5	0 0260-5 0260-5
Taiwan	0 0260		

Category	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367</
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Supplemental News, 5/22/97, 3:25-50.

Traded options business was generally spread through the total of 703 contracts, which was up from 597 the previous day. One broker finished an order for 80 contracts in BP with 107 altogether but Land Securities came out with the highest total at 378. Rascal

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428
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کذا من الاصل

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
BELL'S

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

SHIPPING				
382	277	Brit & Comm	285	.. 17.9b 6.3 10.4

MINES									
17	6 1/2	Ang	Am	Conf	510	-1/2	48.4	4.8	..
					510	1/2	39.0		

42	10%	Buffelstein	\$31	42	10%	100	1.1	..
194	80	Charter Cons	156	123	11.4	1.3	..	..
533	178	Cons Gold Fields	471	11	25.0	5.3	..	..
					40.3			

224	104	Gen Mining	\$159	44	53.9	..	..
975	118	Grootvlei	c880	+20	50.6	..	..
230	132	Hamersley	184	..	5.0	1.6	..
230	132	Hamersley Gold	218	..	5.0	1.6	..

155	33	MTD (Mangula)	125	•	..	30.8	34.6	..
455	120	Marivale Con	c445		+10	46.8	..	..
233	57	Messina Trans	193		+2	5.5	2.9	..

94	Rustenburg	310	+3	15.5	7.4	..
56	Saint Piran	61	..	2.4	3.9	..
10%	St Helena	533	+114	272	..	..

275	165	Transvaal Cons	51	78.6	4.6	..
134	45	Trompsburg Mines	235	54.4	14.6	..
134	45	U.C. Invest	510	32.0	..	..
134	45	U.C. Invest	510	32.0	..	..

34 1/4	51 1/4	Winkelhaak	52 1/4	9 + 1/2	181	..	..
	9	Zambia Copper	39	-1	..	e	..

36 ₂	19 ₂	CF Petroler	525	7.2	150	6.0	6.1
152	84	Hunting Pet	150	7.9	5.2	8.4	

300	125	Do 75% Cny	299	-1	7.0	2.3	5.7
430	110	Weeks Patrol	353	+3	..	..	48.6

263	168	Bilton Percy	248	+2	10.2	4.1	27.3
235	155	Do Accum	225		0.3	0.1	
180	92	Bradford Prop	170	-2	5.0	2.9	19.6

168	93	Daejan Hlids	138	-1	4.7	3.4	10.2
392	21	Estates & Gen	35	-2	1.8b	5.2	29.2
128	90	Evans of Leeds	118	..	4.3	3.6	21.0

160	121	Lynton Hides	167	-2	4.0	2.4	22.2
211	133	MEPC	208	+1	7.1	3.4	30.6
120	82 ₂	McKay Secs	120	±	3.4b	2.8	25.5
44	23	McLaughlin					

124	74	Regional	115	..	2.48	2.1	28.4
124	74	Do A	118	..	2.4b	2.1	32.2
163	95	Rush & Tompkins	148	-2	5.0	3.4	17.0
143	103	Scot Met Press	130	-1	4.1	3.2	17.0

RUBBER

543	225	Killingham	495	..	20.0	4.0	..
481	186	Ldn Sumatra	375	+2	8.6	2.3	..
130	62	Majedie	88	..	2.1	2.4	..

166	110	Warren Plant	148	+1	13.8	9.2	..
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35 ₂	28 ₂	Sunderland Wtr	£30	..	350	11.7	..
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^a Values are means ± SD.

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

When summer hovers, I always have delightful visions of myself arranged on an elegant garden chair under a shady umbrella sipping something refreshing and preferably unmentionably expensive. The truth finds me on my knees, individually poisoning the more invidious weeds with the zeal of a Borgias. The trouble is, I never remember in time to acquire the necessary furniture to fall upon and thus attract the sort of bonafide likely to bring home the bubbly.

So to protect you from the same fate, let me recommend some delightful garden furniture which will create exactly the right gracious living atmosphere. They are simple folding deckchairs in natural canvas, but the thing that makes them different is the cheerful design of brightly coloured tulips on the backs. They cost £12.50 each and there is an adjustable garden parasol to match, with a tulip border, at £19.50. If you want a base for your parasol, there is a white metal-framed table with a slatted top—the parasol goes through the hole in the middle—at £22.50. All from branches of Habitat.

Below: yellow and green lemonade glasses, £3.25 each, matching jug £21.95. Yellow ice bucket £21.95, green table mats £2.95 each, yellow napkins £1.95 each. From D. H. Evans, Oxford Street and Wood Green.

Bottom: deckchairs in natural canvas blooming with multi-coloured tulips, £12.50 each with matching parasol, £19.50. From branches of Habitat.



A potter with a most individual style is Sylvie Nisbet who created the mirror and toast rack illustrated. All her pieces are white, with occasional touches of pink, green and blue and she has a particular fondness for doves and animals, all of which have a rather naive charm. She produces her pieces in a tiny room in Kensington and as she has no space to store them, roars off on her motor bike immediately they are finished, delivering them at top speed round London.



Left: the mirror shown is £16 and the toast rack £4, both from The Best of British, 25 Museum Street, London WC1; Boadicea British Crafts Shop, 42 Beauchamp Place, London SW3; and the Lock Shop, Camden Lock, London, NW1. Postal enquiries to Sylvie Nisbet, 70a Cheval Place, London SW7.

Can anyone explain why collecting books appeals more to men than to women? The question has particularly puzzled me since a visit last week to the Basilisk Press, a fascinating shop in Hampstead and the only one of its kind in the world.

It is run by American-born Charlene Garry, whose own position in publishing made me ponder the question. She is one of only four women in antiquarian book publishing and the only one who specializes in selling private press productions.

Trained as an art historian, she knew nothing about publishing when she started Basilisk six years ago—in fact, she had been running a discotheque in Hongkong—but she had an extensive knowledge of the contents of many museums and drew on that to select material for one beautiful and unusual book a year. Then, in 1977, she opened the shop at 32 England Lane, London NW3, to deal in and catalogue all the private press and limited edition books in print, in Britain and other countries.

If you have never seen a collection of books produced by small individual presses, and I had not, you may wonder just what makes them special. As Charlene Garry says: "People can understand

a high price for a book if it's old, but not if it's new." First, private press productions have no commercial constraints. They could not possibly produce the numbers and profits required by the big publishing houses. They publish poetry, lithographs, woodcuts, botanical drawings in limited editions—limited not for any spurious financial reason but simply because hand printing is a laborious business and copies cannot be regurgitated endlessly as they can on a commercial printing press.

More, these books are often the work of one person, from the making of the paper to the printing or calligraphy and the binding. In some cases the publisher is also the author, which makes each volume a work of art with a texture and beauty which is quite individual.

The books published by Basilisk themselves are all of previously unpublished material which originated in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They only consider material which can be printed so accurately that it is virtually indistinguishable from the original, and editions are always limited to 500 copies.

Among the most beautiful was a remarkable book of Australian flower paintings made by Ferdinand Bauer on the

first circumnavigation of Australia (1801-5). He is considered the finest of all botanical painters and the originals are in the British Museum, locked away in a cupboard to prevent fading. These reproductions, beautifully bound in hand-marbled Swedish paper, cost £495.

The other Basilisk publication which intrigued me were three facsimiles of the Red Books of Humphry Repton, which he produced between 1792 and 1812 for landowners—among them the Prince Regent. He would present his proposals for improving their property in a red-bound book illustrated with watercolour paintings of the before and after views. Sometimes there is an overlay which, if you lift it up, reveals the view which you could achieve if you had the little matter of the intervening hill removed.

The collection of Red Books includes Repton's major works, Sheringham Hall, Norfolk; Antony House, Cornwall; and Attingham Park, Shropshire. The originals would cost more than £12,000. With a companion volume tracing his career and influence, this set is £575.

There are also extracts from Christopher Fry's plays, signed by the author and beautifully illustrated by Charles Wad-

worth, at £140 and the last remaining copies of a 1971 edition of the paintings and drawings and poems of Sidney Nolan at £25—the printing alone would cost more today—and many small and delightful books at £5 and £10.

For me, the appeal of all these hand-produced books is that by touching them you feel in actual contact with the artist who created them—the sensation you get from pottery, for instance, rather than from paintings.

If you cannot get to the shop, Basilisk produce an explicit catalogue at £3.50. It describes all the presses throughout the country, with details of the paper and techniques used. There may be one near you that you could visit.

Incidentally, I wondered why such a fearsome beast had been chosen to represent such a loving occupation. Charlene Garry's answer was precise and to the point:

"Partly because the basilisk was used as a watermark on sixteenth century French paper, partly because the beast with its stony stare would be a good guardian of treasures, which these are, and partly because private presses tend to have the name of a mythical beast and this was the only pronounceable one left."



In a small village in Derbyshire from which it takes its name, and on the site of the original kiln set up by Joseph Bourne in 1809, is a pottery which leads the field for informal tableware—Denby.

Mr Bourne was a stationer and he started making pottery because he wanted something in which to keep his ink. He set up his son in the pottery business on what has since been described as the finest bed of stoneware clay in Europe—a natural clay which gives Denby its particular tex-

tural quality, unlike the blue used in earthenware and china. It was not until the 19th century that Denby started making over to tableware, but by 1850 they had a substantial export market in America. They now export to many countries, including the East, and 10 years ago it decided to rev up their European sales with an aggressive marketing policy—by getting out there and knocking doors. The result is that France is now their biggest export market outside North America.

Their latest design, Ba-well, is typical of the way early colours and hand-painted motifs for which are famous. In brown with cream-glazed interior, range includes ramblers, 75p; three sizes of Denby from £2.95 to £7.95; a set at £6.45; soufre dishes, £2.95 and £3.45; three oval plates from £2.55. There are also jugs and vases. Their is available from Denby's in major stores, including Wick, Brent Cross, Capel House, Chesham, and Regent Street, London W1. Selected pieces are available in branches: Timothy White.

The Times Special Offer

Taking the air wherever you like

Placed judiciously in the corner of a modern living room this silvery tripod could be mistaken for a piece of futuristic sculpture. But it has a much more practical use: it clothes dryer and airer.

It is also a very neat piece of design. Folded it becomes a simple cylinder that will pack easily into or store in a corner of a cupboard. The rubber tipped fold down to form the tripod and are secured by a cylinder. Under the neat plastic cap, secured by a catch, are 12 spokes 23in long which pull out from central cylinder to give 23ft of hanging space. Although looks delicate, it is in fact very stable. The arms are clad steel with a chromium plated finish and the thing is rustproof.

Fully extended the height is 38in and the width 47in it can be used in a bathroom, on a balcony or patio, is a particular boon for camping and caravanning holiday homes and houseboats—in fact anywhere drying space is at a premium.

Called the Radial Airer, it is sturdy and well made can be put up and taken down in less than a minute. Design Council approval and costs £14.95, including postage and packing.

To order, please complete the coupon in block letters. This is open to readers in the UK only and normal delivery is within days of receipt of order. Money refunded if returned within days from receipt. Queries, not orders, to 01-434 3761.

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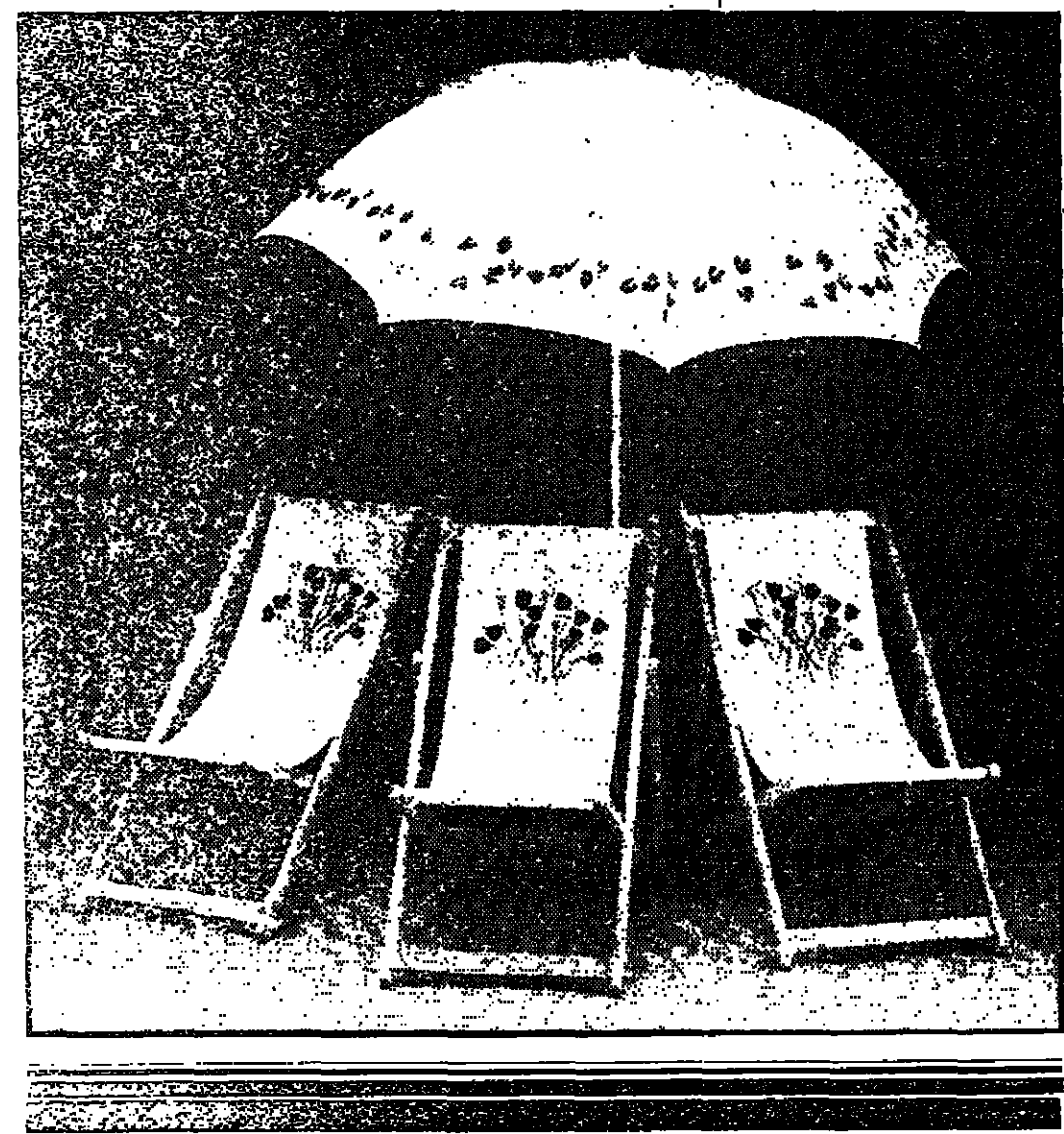
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One of the problems about planning a shopping trip to London is the impossibility of finding anywhere for lunch that is not overpopulated or overpriced. This week I discovered a delightful restaurant that is neither.

It is the Brunswick, at 60 Great Cumberland Place, W1, a couple of blocks north of Marble Arch and next door to the Bryanston Court Hotel, of which it is part. It is relaxing and pleasantly decorated, the tables are not too close, the service is charming and, most

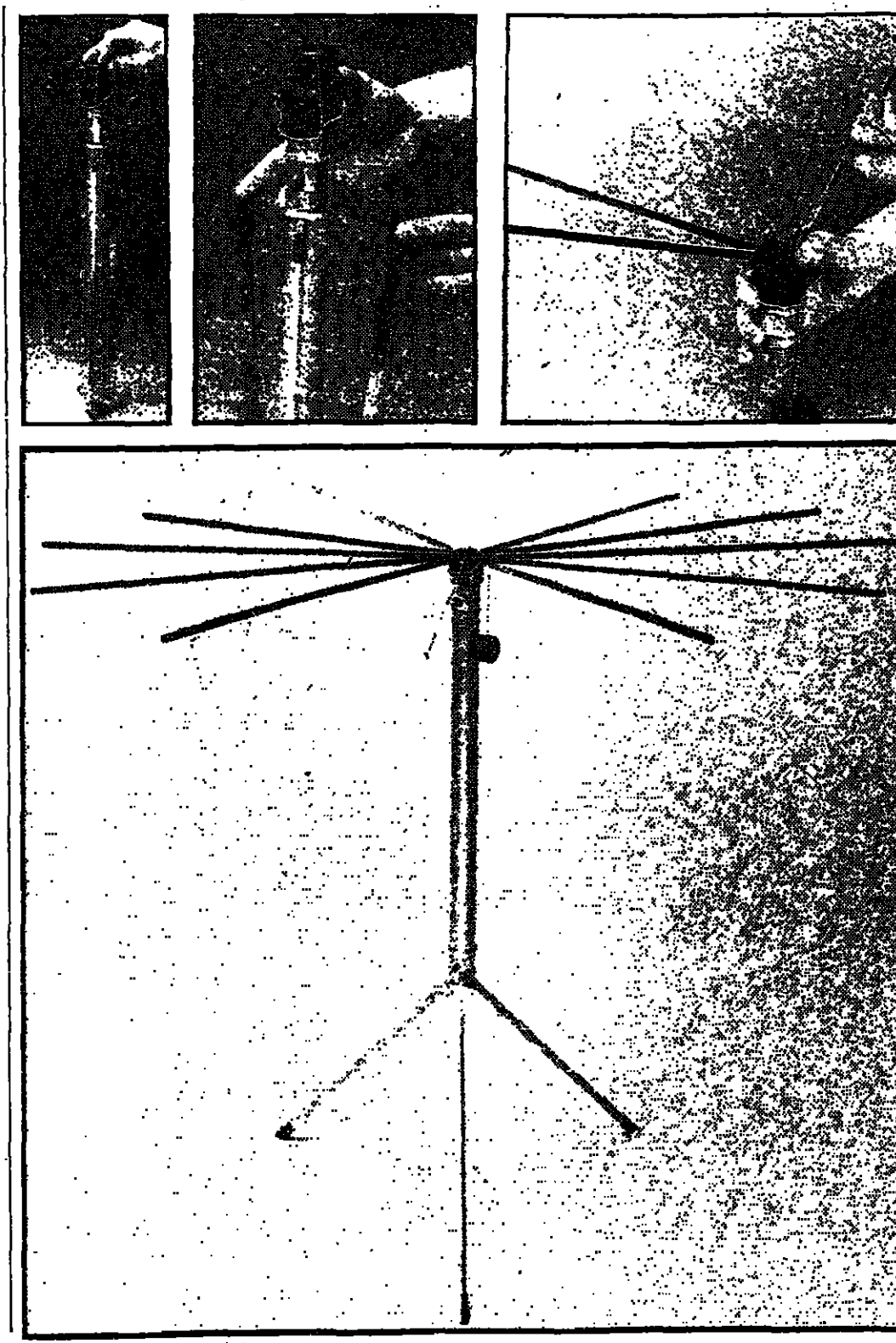
important, the value is quite remarkable.

There is an à la carte menu, but the three-course lunch offers an excellent choice for £4.65. My companion and I chose apple, celery, prawn and walnut cocktail and a French onion soup, a huge charcoal grilled steak and a baked river trout with almonds, plus, I am ashamed to say, a chocolate mousse and a Bavaroi, but the trolley was so tempting that our weak wills stood no chance. House wine costs 60p a glass.

These days I come away

from many restaurants, hamburger or haute cuisine, feeling that the price I paid was twice the value. This was one of those rare occasions when a bill of double the size would not have surprised me, and I would still have felt the extravagance worth while.

As there are not many places where you can get an adequate meal in London, much less a good one, for under £5, including VAT, I suggest you book. The number is 01-258 3-81 or 01-262 2722. The set lunch is served between 12 and 2.30 pm on weekdays only.



01-258 3-81

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